SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1852. NO. 81.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Now that the State contest is over, we re-publish below the Resolutions of the Baltimore Democratic Convention; and we invite to the principles therein laid down the attention and consideration of the people generally. Read them, Whigs, and then say if they are not thoroughly sound. General Pierce stands on this platform—he has endorsed the principles here presented, not because it was expected of him as a candidate, but because they meet the approval of his judgment, and there is no act or word of his life in conflict with any one of them:

"*Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposure too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotions to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such an assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist on an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions, and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to practical and candid men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensible for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned by the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or take incipient steps in relation thereto are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and, therefore, the democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed, as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects, specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and intent.

Resolved, That the War with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism, and the law of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, having given comfort or aid to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the restoration of friendly relations with our sister republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people, upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the world, a high and sacred duty is devolved upon the Democratic party, of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the right of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us, constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union, as it is, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people."

LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE.

We copy the following important correspondence from the last Washington Republic, a *Whig* paper:

"The accompanying correspondence will commend itself to public attention. It embraces a letter from General PIERCE, exculpating himself from the charges founded upon the published reports of his New Boston speech, and giving his own version of his position before the country on the slavery question:

To the Editor of the Republic:

DEAR SIR: On the appearance in your paper of a charge intended, if not calculated, seriously to impair and perchance to destroy the confidence of General Pierce's southern supporters in his soundness on the slavery question, I addressed him a letter, which, together, with his reply, I now ask you, as an act of justice to publish.

I make this request, presuming your object, like mine, to have been the discovery of the truth.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN DE LEON.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1852.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you will find an article, in which, as one of the editors of the *Southern Press*, of this city, I took issue with my colleague in advocacy of your claims to southern support for the Presidency. That action was predicated upon my belief of your entire soundness upon the slavery question. Within the last week a speech, purporting to have been delivered by you in January last, has been republished from two Democratic papers in your own State, (which are said now to support you.) On the truth or falsity of this, much depends. Neither those with whom I act, nor myself, can consent that any doubt should rest on a matter of such importance; but, placing full reliance on the fearless frankness of your character, on their behalf and my own, I respectfully ask of you whether that report, which your southern supporters believe to be without foundation as opposed to your previous course, is correct?

The peculiar position which I occupy must plead my apology for troubling you with this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN DE LEON.

General F. PIERCE, Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 23, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 17th instant. I much regret that any thing connected with myself should have been the cause of disagreement between you and gentlemen with whom you have been associated in the editorial department of the *Southern Press*. I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as republished in the *Republic*. The pretended report is, and I presume was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untruthful, but is so grossly and absurdly false as to render, in this vicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary. The two papers quoted—the *Independent Democrat*, published in this place, and the *Democrat* published in Manchester—are thoroughly abolition journals; and have been and are zealously opposed to the Democratic party. For a long time prior to the meeting at New Boston, and ever since, they have been unsparing in their attacks upon me personally, and in their bitter denunciation of what they have been pleased to term my pro-slavery sentiments. But it would be something new for either of these papers to deny the consistency of my opinions upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the South in relation to slavery. My opinions and the avowal of them have been everywhere the same. Ever mindful of the difficulties and dangers which so long brooded over the assemblage of wise men and pure patriots to whose spirit of concession and earnest efforts we are indebted for the Constitution under which we have enjoyed such signal prosperity, advancement, and happiness, I have regarded the subject as too vital and delicate to be used as an element of sectional appeal in party conflicts. My action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington. My votes in the Senate and House of Representatives were not republished in the *Era* for the first time. They have been again and again paraded to arouse the passions and prejudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act. There has been no attempt to evade the force of the record. It has been at all times freely admitted, and my position sustained upon grounds satisfactory to my own mind. I am not surprised to know that the attempt to prove me an abolitionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here; and this weak and untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech, is really too ridiculous to be considered in any serious light.

I am daily in the receipt of letters, propounding the greatest variety of curious questions, upon all conceivable subjects. Letters of this character cannot be answered, of course. No individual could command either the time or strength the herculean task would require. I may add, that such a correspondence would by no means comport with my views of duty. The Democratic party sent its delegates to Baltimore not alone to nominate candidates, but to reaffirm principles and to present the leading issues upon which the canvass should be conducted.

If I could deem myself capable of improving the platform there adopted, it is quite certain that I should decline, either at the call of individuals or associations, to incur the charge of arrogance to which any attempt to alter, amend, or enlarge it, would inevitably subject me.

Your letter is of an entirely different character. I seeks truth in relation to an alleged fact; it speaks of history, to which too searching an appeal cannot be made. I appreciate the estimate you seem to have of my character for directness; and I beg you to accept my thanks for your efforts to vindicate my claim to that trait, at least, before the public.

I am, with high esteem, your most obedient servant,

FRANK. PIERCE.

EDWIN DE LEON, Esq., Washington, D. C."

Now that Gen. Pierce has come out and over his own hand given an unequivocal denial to the New Boston slander, we have a right to demand, with additional force, that those Whig papers—the Raleigh Register included—which have kept this charge standing in their columns against him, shall take it back, and admit thereby, of course, that they have done him gross injustice. Will they do it? Will they even publish his letter? Perhaps they will—perhaps not. We shall have more to say on this subject in our next.

A CARD.

THE Trustees of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE appear before the public with feelings of extreme diffidence and painful regret. While it would be meek indeed to bear without reply the imputations of personal malignity, yet it would be unjust to our Institution, whose sacred guardianship we hold—unjust to its friends, its Principal and ourselves, to suffer the matter to pass unnoticed. We allude to a most presumptuous Circular posted up in various Counties, bearing the venerated title of "Truth will prevail," and signed by A. W. Pearce.

Although Mr. Pearce did not write the article himself yet he alone is responsible for its contents. With regard to the *real author*, in charity we are bound to say that it was the absence of *facts*, which could permit an individual claiming the attributes of a gentleman to honor with his pen the gratuitous and liberal charges of ignorance and passion. But for the passable *garb* which introduces to strangers the unsightly mass, made up as it is of remarkable misstatements, ungenerous insinuations and pathetic appeals to "farmers" and "fathers," with an innocent air of plausibility about it, well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting, we should pass it by in silence.

It speaks of "the citizens of the neighborhood, who were generally acquainted with the circumstances." As "citizens," without attempting to fathom the motives which prompted the production, we would notice in a candid and even courteous manner its more prominent points, which we will designate by items.

Item 1st, reprehends the action of the Trustees, as denoted by their Resolutions of May 17th. We find it difficult to conceive wherein our language was equivocal. Being in full possession of the facts of the case, we *did disapprove* of the course of Mr. Pearce; we could not have "Resolved" otherwise, had he been our own brother. Having duly notified him of the meeting, we dismissed him from the Board, by a unanimous vote, all of the Trustees being present, excepting Dr. Sills and himself. We simply stated to the public as the ground of our action, that it was "on account of hostility to the School," forbearing an enumeration of instances, but in justice to the School, referring the disturbance to its proper source, and informing the numerous persons who visited it at the close of the term—numbering between one and two thousand—that the Examination, then but a short time distant, would be omitted. We made no "attack on the character of a private individual" as accused, but endeavored to perform our *duty*, independently, deliberately and conscientiously. But we regret that we are now *compelled* in justification of our course, to refer to *one instance* indicative of that hostility, which *alone* would have been sufficient cause for our action,—to wit: *the blockading of the Avenue leading to the Academy with fallen trees and other impediments*. This occurred at the *commencement* of the last term; yet we forbore any action against this attempt of Mr. Pearce to break up the School, though he had made himself legally and morally liable, regarding it as the ebullition of blinded passion, which, under wholesome counsel, would ultimately subside. Actuated by this spirit of forbearance, we retained him as a member of the Board until the enactment of the recent unparallelled events.

Item 2d, refers to the ante-natal history and birth of our School, as found in the following extract:

"When it was proposed to have a School in my neighborhood a few years ago, I was among the first to encourage it, which I did materially by giving the land on which the Academy was built, and furthermore by giving one hundred dollars to pay for the building of the Academy. After the Academy was completed, D. S. Richardson (the present "gentlemanly" Principal) was engaged to teach."

The information here given is unsupported by facts, which we give, however uninteresting, in order to show how readily the statements here made are classed in point of veracity with other parts of the Circular. "When it was proposed to have a School in our neighborhood a few years ago" the building was located on the "land" of Mr. Wm. D. Coppedge. This was in 1847, the time of its incorporation. Mr. Barlow, instead of Mr. Richardson, was "engaged to teach." In 1848, Mr. Richardson was obtained as our instructor. Until the present new building was completed, he taught in the one first erected, during which time Mr. Coppedge made an addition to it, similar to the first building, at his own expense. The present House was contracted for in 1850, and completed in 1851. In this, when finished, Mr. R. *continued* his duties. It was for this building that Mr. P. "gave one hundred dollars" (in work and timber). He also "gave the land" (100 yards square,) but when the Trustees asked for the fee simple right to the same, he refused it; and they were quite unconscious of this new donation, until so informed in the Circular.

Item 3d, relates to a brother of our Principal, the Rev. Mr. Richardson, who resides eight hundred miles from this place, and knows nothing of the attack upon his character. We consider this item of more importance than the rest, and consequently seize with avidity the opportunity now offered—one which we have long desired—to give to any interested, the plain, unvarnished *facts* of this case, by which error can, if disposed, correct itself. We quote as follows:

"A brother of the teacher came to our place—a minister fresh from one of the New England States, and had not been here long, before I was requested, as a Trustee, by one of the same, to give the Rev. Mr. Richardson an opportunity to preach to the slaves, one evening, in the Academy, which I reluctantly agreed to, after some hesitation, under the impression that it would not be repeated. But in this I was disappointed; *it was repeated*, and I was the FIRST who took any steps to stop such proceedings, which no doubt caused the ill-will of the teacher, his brother. I will here remark, that the Rev. Mr. Richardson did not sojourn very long in our neighborhood, after we stopped his proceedings with the slaves. Now, what farmer or owner of slaves in North Carolina would permit a preacher just from a Northern State, whose principles were unknown, to hold intercourse with his negroes during night, when perhaps none or a very few white persons were present? From this time, my *dealings* with the teacher were rather limited, and I could attribute it to nothing else but *my course* towards his brother's proceedings with the negroes."

No one can fail to observe the anxious spirit of misrepresentation pervading this extract. The artful insinuations, and ominous innuendos, often repeated and adroitly woven in with cunning appeals *'to the man'*, will, we doubt not, be duly appreciated by all whose judgments are guided by the unerring principles of justice and truth. We italicise the words, '*my dealing*' and '*my course*' above, by way of calling attention to the *peculiar logic* there indicated. But to the *facts* in the case—they are few and simple. In 1850, the Rev. Mr. Richardson, of New Hampshire, came to this State, with the avowed purpose of finding among us "a local habitation and a name;" intending, if advisable, to unite his interests with those of his brother in our Institute. That his principles were congenial with our own, we had the highest testimonials, supported by the *fact*, that several members of the family had resided in our State for *many years*, with whom some of us were well acquainted, and whose sentiments proved sound both in precept and in practice while with us, and have remained so since their return North. In proof of this last assertion, we refer to an extract of a speech made by Prof. D. F. Richardson before the N. H. Constitutional Convention, on the subject of the Compromise and Fugitive Slave Law, recently published in several papers of this State, and universally applauded for its *sternly orthodox sentiments*. About the time of his arrival among us, a revival of religion was progressing, in which he at once took a most lively interest, assisting the ministry in their varied duties of preaching, baptizing, &c. As is often the case on such occasions, the blacks of the church and neighborhood were excluded from the benefit of the exercises, by reason of the narrow limits of the house. It was under these circumstances, near the close of the revival, that the Rev. Mr. R., *after* having preached to audiences of whites at Louisburg, Red Bud and Cedar Rock, was *earnestly solicited* by a number of the Trustees, (*he never made the request himself*,) to preach to the blacks at the Academy. He consented, and preached twice. On each occasion, besides several other white persons, a portion of the Trustees were present, who are perhaps *nearly* as much interested in slave property as Mr. P., and they take great pleasure in saying that the sentiments of the discourse were *unexceptionably sound*, and such, as in our humble judgment, every "farmer and owner of slaves in North Carolina" should wish his servants to hear. After a pleasant season with us, he returned North, to the bosom of his family, unconscious of leaving an enemy behind. In short, we would say—he came to us as a *gentleman*—he shared our hospitalities as a *gentleman*—and he left us as a *gentleman*. As to the "prejudice" which Mr. P. says he incurred at this time, we would only say, that neither the "teacher" nor the Trustees were aware of the *name* of the person, who "was the *first* to take any steps to stop such proceedings," until so informed in the Circular, but naturally inferred that it was an enemy of Religion. They merely know this—that *there* and *since*, reports have been circulated, whose object *must have been to fasten the indelible stigma of Abolitionism* upon the character of the Rev. Mr. R. and others connected. Comments are unnecessary.

Here we might stop, and leave the remaining statements to the decision of legitimate inference, but we will go on, lest error should take advantage of our silence.

Item 4th, informs the public that Mr. P.'s son was "severely punished with a cowhide." The Trustees are satisfied that this is an exaggeration—they form their opinions from an examination of the case, and believe such to be the facts, to wit: Mr. R. rides to school on horseback, a matter of convenience and health, and sometimes carries with him a small riding whip. This, in the present instance, became the fatal "cowhide" as it was accidentally lying convenient, when Mr. P.'s son, together with two others, the sons of a present Trustee, required correction. The infliction was so trivial, (consisting of *two* strokes only, or at the most *three*,) as to be noticed but little at the time, either by the youngsters punished or by their fellows looking on.

Mr. P. states that he removed his son from school on account of the "prejudice" he incurred, as mentioned in item 3d. This alledged prejudice he makes the subject of a sympathetic appeal to "fathers" by way of justifying his course, and yet in the face of it, he *continued* another *son at school* the balance of the session.

Item 5th contains an assertion about an "oath," the veracity of which is denied individually by the Trustees.

Item 6th, rather uncourtecously drags in the name of Dr. G. Sills, to act in allied conspiracy against the truth. We give the extract on this point in full: "Dr. G. Sills, the most respectable and the most intelligent of the Trustees, withdrew from the meeting, and would have nothing to do with such ridiculous proceedings." We by no means object to the compliments so flatteringly tendered him, but in contradiction of the statement there made, we refer to the Dr's 'Card' published in the Standard of July 21st, stating that he *was not present* at the organized meeting of the Board, having been previously excused on account of ill-health. He also says that had he been present, he would have concurred with us in our action; although, had Mr. P. appeared when notified, which he *did not do*, he would not "in all probability," have voted for his admissal.

Item 7th, concerns a Dialogue. Mr. R. has requested us to pass this charge in silence, preferring the mere effective answer of a publication of the same, that it may speak to the public for itself. He will be happy to send a copy to any desiring it.

Item 8th, we introduce by an extract: "Three of the students left school a short time since, and as it *looked bad* to see boys going off without some excuse, this gentlemanly teacher, I understood, charged that the boys who left school, were influenced in so doing by me or some member of my family, on account of our hostility to the school. For this barefaced and unfounded charge, I attempted to punish him again," &c.

On the supposition that such a charge was made, the public can judge if it was wholly "barefaced and unfounded," when we inform them, which is by no means a pleasant task, that the said students *obtained from Mr. P., then a Trustee*, the *sum of twenty-five dollars*—that it was by such material "aid and comfort" that they were enabled to effect a "going off!"

We have now noticed all of the more important charges of the Circular. We beg pardon of the public for obtruding upon their notice this exposition; we have done so only from sheer compulsion in *self-defence*. We promise not to compromit our dignity by *again* noticing the emanations of an angry man; indeed it was our *first* conclusion *not* to do so in the present instance. We give these *facts* a from a supreme sense of duty, with a careful avoidance of all extraneous matter, and, relying on the dignity of simple truth, we leave them to their natural influence upon the minds of reasonable men, perfectly willing to abide by their judgment.

In conclusion, we would assure our friends, and all interested in education, that our cause is onward. The advertisements of our Male and Female Schools, as seen in the Recorder, Standard, Register, &c., will explain our plans. Firm in the faith that individual and national welfare are to be referred to education more than to all things else, we have tried to discharge our duty, by building up an Institution of learning in our midst for the blessing of the rising generation. No common obstacles shall induce us to desert the glorious cause. For those who oppose and malign us, our revenge shall be to make their children wiser, better, and happier than themselves. We believe that Nature and Providence will mature mighty results from the humblest efforts. We are now flourishing with over 30 students to mark the beginning of our autumn session. At the time of our disturbance we numbered 50 young men, whose moral, studious and gentlemanly habits were a common theme of eulogy, both to the Trustees and visitors of the school. This consideration has gratified us more than the number, which has varied, since our existence, from 30 to 60. We deem ourselves fortunate in having secured Mr. R. to preside over our Institution; we still have the fullest confidence in his abilities as an instructor, and his bearing as a gentleman; we give no vouchers, for he needs none. We close our remarks with a quotation, *in full*, of that sublime and indestructible sentiment, in which we have a living impulsive faith, that

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

Published by order of the Board.

JOHN ADAMS HARRISON,
Secretary of the Board.

Franklin Institute, Cedar Rock, Franklin Co., N. C., August 2d, 1852. } 933—2t.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immedinte supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect.

large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male Institu is contracted for, and will be erected immediatete Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the ly. Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month.

For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.
Secretary of the Board of Trustees,

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno Adams, Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 921—wtf.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Raleigh for the month ending 1st August, 1852:

A.
Abernathy, Smith
B.
Brown, Neal
Burton, John F.
Brower, Ann M. Miss
Beasley, Henderson
Brower, J. H.
Bevis, Edwin
Burton, James
Buxton, R. P.
C.
Catleth, Francis Miss 2
Clark, John B.
Carpenter, Benj.
Castlebury, Henry
Crocker, H. R.
Chaves, Wm.
Campbell, Robert
Cooper, Elizabeth Miss
Cascer, J. T.
D.
Dudley, Charles
Doud, H. II. Capt.
Dosier, Benj. H.
Davis, Jesse H.
Davis, D. H.
E.
Edwards, Weldon
Earp, Cullen
Edwards, Green T.
F.
Foster, James T.
Fonsh Wm. Dr.
Foulks, Jas. T.
Franks, George
Fox, Wm. T.
Fredrick, James B.
Franklin, Adaline
G.
Gouge, Eliza Miss
Griffin, Sarah Miss
Gill, Tyrrell
H.
Hart, W. L.
Hall, Obedeina Mrs.
Hinton, Angeronah Miss
Howard, Joseph W.
Hale, Franklin L.
Harrison, M. B.
Hill, B. Dr.
J.
Jones, Wm. H.
Jones, E. H. Prof.
Jones, Emma C. Mrs.
Johnson, Ransom
Jones, Seth K.
K.
King, Sarah A. Miss
King, Margaret Mrs.
L.
Lassiter, Marion
M.
McCullers, Wm. H.
Mitchel, Sidney
Moore, Julia R. Miss
McGinley, Dennis
Mears, Cilia Mrs.
Miller, Jane Miss
McLeod, Martha Mrs.
N.
Newby, Wm. H. 2
Nutall, Charles
O.
Odom, J. B. 2
Outlaw, W. T. M. Dr.
P.
Polster, F. 3
Picard, G. Mrs.
Pool, Hetney Miss
Phillips, Edward W.
Pace, James M.
Pettiford, Milly Mrs.
R.
Rigsber, James
Roberts, Edmond M.
S.
Seager, R. M. 2
Smith, Alex.
Stewarts, James
Smith, Henry W.
Stalings, J. M.
Smith, Calvin H.
Sater, Menasseh
Schuemann, Mr.
Smith, R. R. Dr.
Shaw, Jesse
Strickland, Sarah J. Miss
Stuart, Betsy
Stuart, Nancy Miss
Seawell, H. Dr.
Shaw, J.
Small, Thomas
Stone, Needham
Sanders, Samantha Miss
Sorrell, Caroline Miss
T.
Tayler, Seth
Thompson, Sarah J. Miss
Terry, Martha Mrs.
Terrell, Elizabeth Mrs.
Tigut, John
U.
Utley, Turner C.
Utley, Wm.
V.
Vandergriff, Archibald W.
Watson, George W.
Williams, N. G. 2
Woodard, James and others.
Whitaker, Geo. W.
Walker, James L.
Watson, John H.
Woodall, William
Whitaker, Henry B.
Weathorby, Wm.
Wigins, Joseph
Womble, W. H.
Williams, Alpheus
Williams, Marian Mrs.
Williams, W.
Williams, Penelope

Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, August 1st, 1852. 293—w3w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PARTIN & GILL, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day of July, 1852. A. J. Partin having purchased the entire interest of H. O. Gill, the business will be settled and continued by him alone.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

All persons holding claims against the late concern will present them to A. J. Partin for payment; all indebted will please settle with him.

A. J. P. & H. O. G.

A. J. PARTIN,

Dealer in Boots, Shoes Brogans Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Skins, &c.

BEGS leave to say that, having made arrangements to receive direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, all goods in his line, he will be prepared, by a large addition to his present good assortment, to open to the public in the month of September, one of the largest and best selected Stocks that has ever been offered in the State of North Carolina. Farmers, Merchants, and the ublic generally are respectfully solicited to call, examine and supply themselves at

The sign of the BIG BOOT, Fayeteville Street.

Raleigh, August 12th, 1852. 78—

☞ Register, Giraffe, and Star copy 3 times each.

Parasols and Fans.

A FEW remaining on hand and for sale low.

J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 9, 1852. 932—

Lime & Ground Plaster,

IN barrels constantly on hand and for sale by

WYCHE & BLACKNALL.

Henderson, July 16th, 1852. 73—4t.

Kid Gloves.

3 OR 4 doz. Ladies light, colored Kid Gloves. No 7, 7½ and 7½ for sale at 75 cents per pair.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, August 9, 1852. 932—

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk			$7 00
Do.	do.	and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage,	do.	do. do.	6 00
Do.	do.	do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.

Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast. JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

Warren County, North Carolina.

THI pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 69—8t.

$100 **REWARD** will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

D. G. BRIGGS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo. W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIlwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.

August 8th, 1852. 932—

$10 **REWARD** will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her my negro woman, MALINDAY, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Parish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY.

July 19th, 1852. 73—5t.pd.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

The following is an English account of the Battle of Bunker Hill. It is copied from Lord Mahon's "History of England from the peace of Utrecht." It is in the main an impartial narrative.

"When the English approached the summit of Breed's Hill, the Americans encountered them with great coolness and determination, reserving their fire till within eighty or one hundred yards, and then pouring it in with deadly aim. Then was blown to the winds the silly predictions of Lord Sandwich and Col. Grant as to the alleged deficiency of courage in the colonists; predictions which, besides being in this case utterly false and groundless, have always a manifest tendency to defeat themselves. Such predictions, it is plain, had not been forgotten by those whose honor they assailed. It is said that when one of the English regiments drew nearer than the rest, many of the Americans opposite called out to its commanding officer, "Colonel Abercrombie, are the Yankees cowards?"—and most clearly they were not. On the other hand, the British troops had grievous odds against them. By the unskillful direction of their chiefs, they were encumbered with three days' provisions, and their knapsacks on their backs.

Under this heavy load, and beneath a burning sun, they had toiled up a rugged hill covered with long grass reaching to their knees and intersected by various fences and enclosures; and instead of being brought to attack the American force in flank, which would have been equally effectual for dislodging it, they had been led on directly in front, where ascent was steepest and where the entrenchment was strongest. With these previous disadvantages, and now exposed to the close and well directed fire of their enemy, they wavered, gave way, and fell back in disorder towards the landing place. Here they were quickly rallied by their officers, and a second time led up to the charge.

But by another blunder of those placed in authority over them, a supply of balls for the field artillery being sent from the ordinance department at Boston, was found to be of larger dimensions than fitted the calibre of the guns, and this oversight of course prevented the further use of the field artillery for that day. Again did the Americans from behind their intrenchments pour upon them a destructive fire. Again were they repulsed and driven in confusion down the hills. At this critical moment Gen. Clinton, without waiting for orders, put himself at the head of a small detachment (two battallions) which hastened over in boats from Boston. The reinforcement though small, was most seasonable, and the presence of Clinton himself proved of material service in rallying the soldiers and preparing them for another onset. To that onset, the third and last, weary as they were, they rushed up with irresistable impetuosity, and carried the enemy's redoubt at the point of the bayonet.

By this time the Americans' supply of powder began to fail; still they fought on bravely, and even, it is said, maintained the contest with their clubbed muskets, until at last they were dislodged and put to flight. Though retreating in utter dismay, there was no more than a show of pursuit against them; but they suffered severely in passing Charlestown Neck, from the cross-fire of two floating batteries, and of the Glouster man-of-war. And thus, only changing the numbers, but retaining the phrase of a gallant officer in relating another gallant exploit, we may say that "remnant of five and twenty hundred unconquerable British soldiers stood triumphant on the fatal hill!"

Such was the battle which not quite aply, considering the position of the ground, has received from the neighboring height the name of Bunker's Hill. The loss of the British was immense considering their number engaged. Of that number well nigh one-half had fallen; above 220 killed; above 820 wounded. The Americans, having fought from behind entrenchments, suffered far less severely; according to their own account, their entire loss, in killed and wounded, was under 450. None among their slain was more lamented than their Doctor Gen. Warren, a man in the prime of life, of tried energy, great powers of persuasion, and highly promising abilities."

"WHO IS FRANKLIN PIERCE?"

A "Soldier in the Mexican War," thus bears testimony to the gallantry and bravery of Gen. Pierce, through the columns of the Milwaukie Morning News, previous to the assembling of the Whig Convention in Baltimore. The "testimony" will be heartily responded to by thousands who fought under the command of the brave officers that led the American volunteers against the soldiers of Mexico:

"I was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was well acquainted with Gen. Frank Pierce. He was appointed a Brigadier General by President Polk, under the ten regiment bill. The first action in which I knew his participating was the bloody battle of Contreras. I fought in that battle, and I speak of my personal knowledge when I say that his gallant conduct on that occasion was the subject of remark throughout the army. Gen. Scott speaks of him in the highest terms in his dispatches.

Gen. Pierce was very popular, not only with his fellow-officers, but with the common soldiers. His Democratic feeling and frank, open manner, endeared him to the rank and file. Gen. Scott was always the gentleman, but a common man was never at his ease in his presence, for he was chilled under the cold and distant manner of the aristocrat. He was never popular with the army. If Gen. Scott should be nominated against Gen. Pierce, and the army had the decision of the question, Frank Pierce would be the next President of the United States. He would get the votes of four-fifths of the army against the commander-in-chief. I rejoice in Gen. Pierce's nomination. He is a glorious specimen of a man. The more the people know of him, the more they will learn to love him.

During the hottest part of the great battle which closed our Mexican war, and admitted our heroes to the "Halls of the Montezumas,' Gen. Pierce, having routed the legion where he had been fighting, hastened with his command to the assistance of (I believe) General P. F. Smith, when the following laconic dialogue ensued.

Pierce.—"Gen. Smith, what have you for me to do?"
Smith.—"Command." (Pierce ranking higher.)
Pierce.—"Have you a plan for the next moment?"
Smith.—"I had a plan—it is now to obey orders."
Pierce.—"Then I order you to execute your plan, and point out to me a place where I can do good service. I will show you that I can fight as well under you, as you have under me."
Smith.—"Defend that Haciendi."
Pierce.—"RIGHT FACE—FORWARD!"

When our American Consul at Venice related this anecdote, (says my teacher,) to a Venetian gentleman, who had traveled much in America, the old man exclaimed:—"Oh! that everlasting Yankee nation!! Who ever heard of a superior rank officer who would fight for a moment under a subaltern, even at the price of victory? That will shake every crown in Europe."

THE DIFFERENCE.

GEN. SCOTT—A soldier-citizen, educated in the camp, accustomed to command, permitting communication with common people only at a respectable distance; his word is law, whose authority is supreme; an imperious man, elated with the adulation of his fellows, vain of his rank, and title, and military gewgaws, ambitious of renown, "his gaze bewildered in looking at the White House," but without a single qualification that fits him for that residence, his political opinions, at the time of his nomination, in the keeping of a committee, "a padlock upon his lips, and his principles in Mr. Seward's breeches pocket;" his past political opinions covering the entire brood of exploded Whig heresies, identifying him with founders of the intolerant Native American faction, and the advocates of the extension of the period of naturalization to twenty-one years.

GEN. PIERCE—A citizen soldier, promoted from the ranks, who follows war not as a trade but whenever his country calls him for the more congenial pursuits of civil life, whose sword is not as long as the Commander-in Chief's, but whose steel is just as true, who does not seek office, but whom office seeks, who has declined more high positions than any man of his age in the United States, and yet who has invariably filled every position that he has occupied with the fidelity of the patriot, and the ability of the statesman, a plain, unassuming, republican citizen, who as he was promoted from the ranks of the private soldier, to a generalship, is now about to be promoted from the walks of private life to the Presidency of the United States. *Milwaukie News.*

TO DISGUST MOSQUITOES. Tie a piece of flannel or sponge to a thread made fast to the top of the bedstead; wet the flannel or sponge with camphorated pirits, and the mosquitoes will leave the room.

BEAUTIES OF THE MORNING.

The following beautiful extract is from a familiar letter written by Mr. Webster while in Virginia, a few years since, to a friend in Boston. The extract is one of the most striking descriptions of the beauties of the morning which we have ever read, and is an additional evidence of the varied accomplishments of the great statesman:

5 O'CLOCK, A. M., RICHMOND.
April 29, 1847.

Whether it be a favor or an annoyance, you owe this letter to my habits of early rising. From the hour marked at the top of the page, you will naturally conclude that my companions are not now engaging my attention, as we have not calculated on being early travellers to-day.

This city has "a pleasant seat." It is high. The James river runs below it, and when I went out, an hour ago, nothing was heard but the roar of the Falls. The air is tranquil and its temperature mild. It is morning, and a morning sweet, fresh and delightful. Everybody knows the morning, in its metaphorical sense, applied to so many objects and on so many occasions. The health, strength and beauty of early years, led us to call that period, "the morning of life." Of a lovely woman, we say, she is "bright as the morning," and no one doubts why Lucifer is called the "Son of the morning."

But the morning itself, few people, inhabitants of cities, know anything about. Among all our good people not one in a thousand sees the sun rise once a year. They know nothing of the morning. Their idea of it is, that it is that part of the morning which comes after a cup of coffee and a beef-steak, or a piece of toast. With them morning is not a new issuing of light, a new bursting forth of the sun, a new waking up of all that has life, from a sort of temporary death, to behold again the works of God, the heavens and the earth; it is only a part of the domestic day, belonging to breakfast, to reading newspapers, answering notes, sending children to school, and giving orders for dinnner. The first streak of light, the earliest purpling of the east, which the lark springs up to greet, and the deeper and deeper coloring into orange and red, till at length the "glorious sun is seen regent of the day,"—this they never enjoy, for they never see it.

Beautiful descriptions of the "morning' abound in all languages, but they are strongest, perhaps, in those of the East, where the sun is often an object of worship.

King David speaks of taking to himself the "wings of the morning" This is highly poetical and beautiful. The wings of the morning are the beams of the rising sun. Rays of light are wings. It is thus said that the sun of righteousness shall arise "with healing in his wings"—a rising sun which shall scatter life, and health, and joy throughout the universe.

Milton has fine descriptions of morning, but not so many as Shakspeare, from whose writings, pages of the most beautiful imagery, all founded on the glory of the morning, might be filled.

I never thought that Adam had much the advantage of us, from having seen the world while it was new.

The manifestations of the power of God, like His mercies, are "new every morning," and fresh every moment.

We see as fine risings of the sun as ever Adam saw, and its risings are as much a miracle now as they were in his day, and I think a good deal more, because it is now a part of the miracle that for thousands and thousands of years he has come to his appointed time without the variation of a millionth part of a second. Adam could not tell how this would be. I know the morning—I am acquainted with it, and I love it. I love it, fresh and sweet as it is—a daily new creation, breaking forth, and calling all that have life, and breath, and being, to new adoration, new enjoyments and new gratitude.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

DIGNITY OF VOCATION. No impression prevailing in society, is more false or fatal to the manhood of a people, than that which guages a man's worth or respectability by the field of labor or profession he occupies, so long as that labor or profession is useful or honest. And we hold every useful vocation to be honest, denying most emphatically, that dishonesty is ever useful. The nobility of man, in this country, not depending, thank God, upon hereditary honor, title or wealth, should flow not from the nature of his honest toil, but from the spirit he carries to that toil; the spirit by which, with or against the smiles of temporal fortune, he shapes his career among, and his intercourse with, his fellow-men. It has ever been our conviction that he is more of the true man, who turns chimney-sweeping to an honest, independent account, than he who, scorning the rough toils of the humble and needy, is willing to live an idler—however proudly caparisoned, upon the industry, sweat and blood of his fellow-men.

Henry Clay—republican in all his instincts—paid the workman a just and noble compliment, when he said to a mechanic as he shook his hard hand, and pointed to the city palaces and spires, "behold on every side the monuments to your glory!" What matters it whether one carry the hod or handle the plumbline; whether one mixes the mortar or handles the trowel, so long as each is essential to the progressing triumphs of human attainment in all outward respect? We would not have a man descend to inferior conditions of toil voluntarily, if he has the chance and capacity for the superior, but we would have every man feel that, when necessity commands, there is no useful labor dishonorable. The Lord Chancellor on his wool-sack does not more conserve, according to his advantages, the welfare of mankind, than the mason who hews stone in the quarry or the shepherd who tends his flock on the hill-side.

NEW COTTON. A telegraphic dispatch informs us that the first bale of Cotton, of the present crop, was received in New Orleans yesterday. The first bale of new Cotton, last season, was received at New Orleans on the 25th day of July, eight days earlier than this season.

Many persons have supposed that the date of the first bloom and also the date of the receipt of the first bale of new Cotton, correctly indicate the probable yield of the crop, that is, that early blooms and early receipts indicate large crops, and later blooms and receipts indicate short crops. Correctly kept tables of these facts, however, prove that they furnish no reliable data for such estimates. In 1845, the first bloom noticed was on the 30th May, and the first bale received was on the 30th July. In that year the crop was 2,075,000 bales. Three years after, or in 1848, the first bloom was noticed on the 1st of June. The first bale received that year was on the 9th of August, and the crop was 2,728,500 bales. In 1849, the very next year, the first bale of Cotton was received on the 7th August, two days earlier than in 1848, and yet the crop only reached 2,094,000 bales. It will thus be seen that the arrival of the *first bale* is no index to the crop. Some years when the receipts are early, the crop was short, and when later the crop was large, so that these furnish no reliable data upon which to estimate the extent of the crop in any year.

Our despatch further informs us that the crop is generally forward and the accounts from the interior favorable. As for us, we are advised, the accounts with a few local exceptions, represent the cotton crops as promising. Indeed, we think we may take this for granted, from the fact that we hear no complaints from the planters, they having, we presume, no cause for complaining. The provision crops, especially, are abundant, and we hope the cotton crop may turn out equal to the last. Cotton is now bringing a good price, 9½ to 10½ cents, and with even a heavy crop, it is supposed present prices will be maintained, and perhaps a supply materially short of that of last year, would cause prices to advance even beyond present rates. *Savannah Morning News.*

JEFFERSON AND SCOTT. Thomas Jefferson understood the character of Winfield Scott.
Indiana Journal.

Winfield Scott does not appear to appreciate the character of Thomas Jefferson, however. The latter once wrote, in a paper called the "declaration of independence:"

"He [King George] endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose *obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners;* refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither.

Gen. Scott wrote, as late as 1844:

"We think we are *liberal enough* when, in providing for America, we leave the door of admission open to the *children of foreigners,* now abroad, who may hereafter be born here, without allowing *their fathers to come* and help govern us."

We hope the Journal will not continue to "assault the reputation of Mr. Jefferson" by attempting to cover Scott with his mantle.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. SCOTT.

In reply to the Nashville Banner, which stated that the charges against Gen. Scott were made upon anonymous authority, the Nashville Union has the following cogent reply, imbodying facts which should be kept before the people:

"1. The first and most serious charge is, that Gen. Scott is in the hands of Seward, the abolitionists and freesoilers. For the truth of this charge, among other good and true men, Messrs. Gentry and Williams, of Tennessee, are *responsible.*

2. Another charge against Gen. Scott is, that he is opposed to the existence of slavery. The proof of this charge is found in *his own letter,* in which he declares that it is a high *moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States* to employ ALL MEANS not incompatible with the safety of both colors to meliorate slavery, EVEN TO EXTERMINATION.

3. Another charge against Gen. Scott is, that he is in favor of annexing a large number of free States to the Union, and thus giving to the anti-slavery power an overwhelming weight in the councils of the nation. The proof of this charge is found in General Scott's letter, dated June 29, 1849—which we have published in full—in which he says: "In my judgment, the interests of both sides would be much promoted by the annexation—the several provinces (Canada, New Brunswick, etc.) *coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty States.*" And further: "Though *opposed* to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, *I should be very happy to fraternize with our northern and north-eastern neighbors.*" The territory which Gen. Scott is thus in favor of annexing to our *northern* and *north-eastern* boundaries is nearly as large as all the territory now embraced in the Union.

4. Another charge against Gen. Scott is, that he is in favor of a *national bank.* The proof of this charge is found in his letter to a committee of gentlemen, dated October 25, 1841, in which he says that he regards such an institution as *indispensable,* in peace and in war, to the successful operations of the treasury and the wants of commerce.

5. Another charge against Gen. Scott is, that he is in favor of a *bankrupt law.* The proof of this charge is also found in his letter of 1841.

6. Another charge against Gen. Scott is, that he is in favor of a practical destruction of the *veto power.* In his letter just alluded to he declares himself in favor of *reducing* the veto—now so essential to the slaveholding States—so as to give a *pure minority* in Congress the power to overrule it. This would be a practical *destruction* of the power.

7. Another charge against Scott is, that he is supported entirely by the enemies of the fugitive-slave law at the North. The fact that Seward, Johnson, and Greely, the leaders of the higher-law men, are his warm friends, is sufficient proof of this charge.

8. Another charge against Gen. Scott is, that he is in favor of modifying our naturalization laws, so as to admit aliens to the elective franchise *upon only one condition,* viz: that they serve one year in the army or navy of the United States. The evidence of this charge is found in Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance, and in a communication written by him to the National Intelligencer in 1844. Taken together, these two documents show him to be in favor of this dangerous and *unjust* modification.

9. Another and a most serious charge against Gen. Scott is, that he stubbornly refuses to define his position on the Compromise. The proof of this charge is abundant, but we will not go into it in detail. Suffice it to say that Gov. Jones has declared that he, 'with a hundred to back him,' implored Gen. Scott to define his position on the Compromise, 'and he would not.'

These are the principal and most important charges against Gen. Scott. With the exception of two or three, they are susceptible of documentary proof from under his own hand. And yet the Banner would have its readers believe that they are made upon anonymous authority, and that no known person is responsible for them!"

WM. H. SEWARD. For deep penetration, wily talent, and power of deception, the man whose name heads this article probably stands unequalled. Far-sighted, sagacious, with abilities of a superior order, nature seems to have intended him for one of her noblemen; but the depravity of his heart, the disposition to pander to the lusts of others and to encourage fanaticism in order to obtain power, renders him, perhaps, the most dangerous demagogue now in the Union.

For many years Henry Clay was the light and the idol of his party; but even before his "pillar of fire" had gone entirely out, Seward's "pillar of cloud" was seen rising in the Northern horizon to take the place of the waning luminary. Seward now holds the place in the hearts and hopes of the Northern wing of the Whig party that Clay formerly held in the hearts and hopes of the whole party; and by one of those deep laid schemes, by the talent, tact and industry, for which he is so remarkable, he has procured the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency in spite of the South, too truly calculating upon the support of a large portion of the Southern Whigs, bound by party ties and party interest to further his own designs.

We regard Seward as the most dangerous man now in the Union; because to a corrupt and selfish heart is added the most commanding abilities. His "pillar of cloud" is fast overshadowing the land—not to protect and refresh, as was that which stood over behind the children of Israel in the wilderness—not to shield from a merciless foe; but black, and protentous of evil, shedding its baleful influences over the North and the South, and distilling the poison of death upon Southern institutions. *Mountain Banner.*

THE WHY? We beg our Whig friends in this and other States to mark and remember the following important admission of the Wilmington Journal:
Fayetteville Observer.

"Free Suffrage is stronger than any man or set of men, and the result has been, that *Gov. Reid has, in nearly all cases, run ahead of his party vote.*"

This is unquestionably so, but does not begin to account for all the large gains which Mr. Reid has made—even in sections of the State where Free Suffrage is rather unpopular than otherwise. Besides, Gov. Reid advocated the same doctrine the last time, and against an unpopular Whig candidate; whereas, this time his opponent was claimed to be very popular. How can we account for his now beating a popular man by double the majority that he before obtained over an unpopular one on the same issue, unless we take into the calculation the depresing effect which Scott's nomination exerted upon his opponent? The local feeling which operated against Mr. Manly in Cumberland and Rutherford, had no influence upon Mr. Kerr, making a clear difference of over a thousand to start on. It was said there was apathy in regard to Mr. Manly;—there was no talk of any such thing towards Mr. Kerr. The Whig party was active and determined, and confident of success, *until after Gen. Scott's nomination*—then it become rather an uphill business; and with all his advantages over Mr. Manly, Mr. Kerr got beat by nearly double the majority which was cast against that gentleman;—more than half the majority against Mr. Kerr is attributable to Gen. Scott.
Wilmington Journal.

THE SCOTT PICTURE BOOK. It said these little pamphlets, with which our country is covered about as thick as Egypt was with frogs, were printed at an Abolition office—written, in fact, by an Abotionist. This may all be true—most likely is—but still it is a very good little book, barring the miserable daubs called "picters," that disfigure it all over. It shows in a brief manner, and one that can be understood by the most simple, that Gen. Scott is a brave and an able military officer, and that he has done some first rate fighting; in all of which we glory. All honor to him for it. But it does not show us what capacity Gen. Scott has for the Presidency.

To the book, of itself, we have no objection; but to the *intention* with which it is circulated among the people we do object. That intention is to dazzle the eyes and blind the judgment of the people with the glare of military glory—to excite an admiration for military exploits that will *vote* for Scott without reflecting upon his fitness or unfitness for the office of President. It is an insult to the intelligence, the good sense and sound reason of the people.
Mountain Banner.

GOV. REID passed through this place on last Tuesday on his way home. His tour through the mountains seemed to have improved his health; and of course the heavy gains he brought down with him did not make him feel any worse. He expressed himself well satisfied with the vote he received in Rutherford, and desired us to present his thanks to the people for their liberal support. Mr. Kerr returned by way of Morganton. *Mountain Banner.*

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

Democratic Republican Electors.

For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS,
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

☞ "IN 1844 OR '45, MR. PIERCE SAID IN HIS SPEECH, UPON THE OCCASION I HAVE REFERRED TO, THAT HE DID NOT THINK HALE'S PARTY COULD MEAN WHAT THEY SAID, THAT IS, TO EFFECT THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY BY FORCE OF ARMS; AND IF THEY DID, HE WAS SURE THAT EVERY GOOD CITIZEN WOULD BE FOUND WILLING—AT LEAST HE WOULD—TO LAY DOWN HIS DEAD BODY TO PROTECT THE CONSTITUTION." [*Mr. Mapp's correction and reiteration of the "thrilling dialogue."*

"I HAVE THIS DAY HAD A CONVERSATION WITH GEN. SCOTT, IN WHICH HE DECLARED HE WOULD SOONER CUT OFF HIS RIGHT HAND THAN LEND IT TO THE SUPPORT OF SLAVERY."
Uncontradicted Letter of Senator Wade.

"I NOW HESITATE BETWEEN EXTENDING THE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE BEFORE NATURALIZATION TO 21 YEARS, AND A TOTAL REPEAL OF ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT—MY MIND INCLINES TO THE LATTER."—[*Gen. Scott in 1844.*

The above sentiment *is* Gen. Scott's. We have seen it in his own hand-writing, over his own signature. *Ed. Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

☞ Bear in mind that the statement which is kept standing in many of the *Southern* Whig newspapers, to the effect that Gen. Pierce said he "loathed" the fugitive-slave law, *is a lie,* manufactured for Abolition and party purposes and designed to deceive the people and cheat them out of their votes. Gen. Pierce has contradicted this statement over his own name, in the most pointed and unequivocal manner.

MASS MEETINGS.

Will not our friends in other parts of the State imitate the example of the Democrats of Wayne?

We learn that a meeting will be held at some central place in the Buckhorn country, which can be conveniently attended by the people of Wake, Chatham and Moore.

Cannot large meetings of the people be called at one or more points north of the Roanoke?

Cannot our Orange and Alamance friends get up a meeting in the north-west, towards the Caswell line? And what say the Republicans of Yadkin and Surry, of Forsythe and Stokes, and of Rowan and Davidson?

If these meetings, or any of them should be called during the month of September, we feel authorized to say that Mr. Dobbin, the State Elector, Gen. Saunders, and other Democratic speakers will attend. Now is the time—the Assembly will meet the first Monday in October, and it will be out of the power of those gentlemen who are members of that body to devote any of their time thereafter to these meetings.

The District Electors—Messrs. Thomas, Bragg, Branch, and Person—together with Sub-Electors, will no doubt take the field at an early day; and there are other gentlemen, neither Electors nor Sub-Electors, who will no doubt be willing to do service in the cause. We are gratified to perceive that the Democrats of the Districts which are still without Electors, are taking the necessary steps to appoint them.

That *was* a glorious victory, brother Democrats, which we achieved on the 5th of August. Your fame is now on the tongues of the people of thirty States—*you* touched off the first gun in the great contest for PIERCE and KING, and as its shot went crashing through the timbers of the old Scott hulk, it was met by the ringing shouts of millions of Republicans from Maine to California, and hailed as a sign and a pledge of the sinking of the whole Seward crew amid the storms of November. If we would preserve the high character we have won—if we would *ensure* success in this contest, we must not think of sleeping on our laurels. We shall have a long season of repose after November; but let us see to it, as we can see to it by timely and united action, that North Carolina, like her sisters New Hampshire, Virginia, and Georgia, shall take that repose in the arms of victory.

FUNNY.

The Scott and Graham Club of this place had a "rally" on Monday evening the 16th instant. They passed a string of remarkable Resolutions, and among them one declaring that though "defeated in the recent election," they are not "conquered!"

That was funny.

They also resolved Gen. Scott to be an "able civilian," and wound up by eulogizing him as a "Christian soldier"! and that, too, after fighting in what their party declared in 1846 an "unjust and damnable war"!!

We may pay our respects to these Resolutions in our next.

☞ Gov. Reid returned to this City on Monday evening last. The Governor is in fine health.

PIERCE AND KING CLUBS.

The Democrats of Fayetteville held a most enthusiastic meeting on Thursday evening last. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Dobbin and Wright, and a Committee was appointed to make preparations for a suitable rejoicing at the late Democratic triumph.

We are gratified to perceive that a Pierce and King Club has also been formed in Lumberton, Robeson County—R. S. French, President; Thos. A. Norment and James Blount, Vice Presidents; and Dr. R. M. Norment, A. W. Fuller, and Benjamin Freeman, Secretaries. The President, Mr. French, addressed the Club at length, and Colonel W. McNeill reported spirited and appropriate Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The Club was also addressed by Col. McNeill and Thos. A. Norment; and the following gentlemen were appointed Sub-Electors for Robeson County: Col. J. C. Davis, Col. W. McNeill, R. S. French, and A. W. Fuller.

Our friends in Fayetteville, Lumberton and Raleigh have adopted the best means, in organizing their Clubs, to spread information before the people, and at bring out the full vote in November. We hope to hear of the organization of at least one hundred Pierce and King Clubs in the State before the election. Let the Democrats in every town, especially, form Clubs at once; and we do not see why they may not be formed in the different neighborhoods. What say our friends in Wake? Why not organize a Club at Rolesville, one at Holly Springs, one in the neighborhood of Bank's, and others at such points besides as may promise to be of benefit to the cause?

We are one in sentiment, it is true, but if we would *ensure* success we must be one in action also. We must lay the facts before the people—we must warn them of the danger of giving countenance or support to the Seward candidate—we must repel the slanders cast by the unscrupulous Scott leaders upon the pure character of Franklin Pierce—we must drive home to the popular mind a full and just conception of the calamitous results which must inevitably follow the triumph of the Scott-Seward ticket; and in order to do this, and to bring out every vote on the day of election, we must get close to the people, interest them in our cause by the earnestness and energy with which we press it, and prepare them to *act* as well as to hear. We shall certainly triumph provided we use the necessary means, but we must not count on too easy a victory.

ANTI-SCOTT WHIGS.

The Baltimore Argus continues to extend its list of anti-Scott Whigs. It says:

"In addition to those we have announced in Maryland, the following is a list of anti-Scott whigs of other States: James Abercrombie, of Alabama; Charles Allen, of Massachusetts; Edward C. Cabell, of Florida; Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia; Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee; Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio; John W. Howe, of Pennsylvania; Wm. F. Hunter of Ohio; Jas. Johnson, of Georgia; Horace Mann, of Massachusetts; Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Robert Toombs, of Georgia; Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire; Alexander White, of Ala.; C. H. Williams, of Tennessee; Frederick S. Martin, of New York; A. M. Schermerhorn, of New York.

To this may be added the name of John S. Nicholas Esq., of Maryland, whose union with the cause of Pierce and King we noticed yesterday. Hon. W. I. Harris, one of the ablest State's Right Whigs in Mississippi; Judge Hill, late Whig candidate for Governor of Georgia; Col. Thomas Waddill, of North Carolina; Col. Wm. Campbell, present Governor of Tennessee; Thomas D. Walpole, State Senator of Indiana; Hon. John Henderson, formerly Whig Senator from Mississippi; Wm. Hayden, Esq., of Mass.; Judge Lumpkin of Georgia; James Lyons, of Richmond, whig elector; Messrs. John R. Chambers, and Hunter Mitchell, also Whig electors Va., and a whig elector in Tennessee."

And to these may be added Thomas Loring, Editor Wilmington Commercial—Thos. W. Atkin, Editor Asheville News—Marcus Erwin, Esq., Whig Commoner to the last Assembly—Dr. Dickson and Dr. McKee, of Western Carolina—Dr. John H. Hill, of Brunswick—with many others who might be named, all citizens of this State, who will not support the Scott ticket.

☞ The Raleigh Register says the "Whig fires" are "burning brightly." Where? In Georgia? The "Union" Whigs of that State have just repudiated Scott and nominated Webster for the Presidency. In New York? It is stated, on good authority, that there are not less than five thousand Whigs in the City of New York alone, who will not support Scott. They *know* whose candidate he is. In North Carolina? What mean those heavy Reid gains in Ashe, Rowan, Davidson, Cherokee, Buncombe, and Haywood? Does not the Register know that the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, and the Hon. J. P. Caldwell, representatives in Congress from this State—the former from a Southern Rights District, and the latter from a Whig District—*are against Scott!* Is the Register in doubt as to the fact that *many* prominent North Carolina Whigs have declared they cannot support Scott and Graham?

If the "Whig fires" are "burning brightly," it is only the last fitful flash from the smouldering ruins. The party itself was sacrificed in its late National Convention. It pulled down Webster and Fillmore, it is true, but it went down with them to rise no more. After this contest it will be a purely sectional concern, and then Seward will be *seen* at its head, as he is now felt along all its ranks.

☞ The Democrats of the Pierce and King Club, Raleigh, had a most enthusiastic meeting on Saturday evening last. Gen. Saunders and Perrin Busbee, Esq. spoke at some length and with their usual ability; and Maj. Nixon delivered some excellent remarks on the importance of a thorough organization of the party. Gen. Singeltary was also called up, and entertained the Club with some pertinent and interesting remarks.

We invite attention to the Resolutions adopted, in another column. The Club, it will be seen, hailed with gratification the proposed Mass Meeting at Goldsborough, and resolved that as many of their number would attend as could make it convenient to do so.

We can assure our friends at a distance that the Wake Democracy are united to a man, as they have been from the first, on Pierce and King. Not the first note of discord is heard in *their* ranks. They will give a good account of themselves in November.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is a list of the members elected to the Legislature of this State, on Thursday the 5th of August, 1852:

SENATE.

1st District, Pasquotank and Perquimons—T. F. Jones, whig.
2d District, Camden and Currituck—H. M. Shaw, democrat.
3d District, Gates and Chowan—Henry Willey, w.
4th District, Washington and Tyrrel—Chas. McCleese, w.
5th District, Northampton—Thos. J. Person, d.
6th District, Hertford—R. G. Cowper, w.
7th District, Bertie—Lewis Thompson, w.
8th District, Martin—Daniel Ward, d.
9th District, Halifax—Andrew Joyner, w.
10th District, Edgecombe—Henry T. Clark, d.
11th District, Pitt—B. G. Albritton, w.
12th District, Beaufort and Hyde—Riley Murray, w.
13th District, Craven—Wm. H. Washington, w.
14th District, Carteret and Jones—M. F. Arendell, w.
15th District, Lenoir and Greene—James P. Speight, d.
16th District, New Hanover—James Kerr, d.
17th District, Onslow—George H. McMillan, d.
18th District, Duplin—B. W. Herring, d.
19th District, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus—Thos. S. D. McDowell, d.
20th District, Cumberland—Alex. Murchison, d.
21st District, Sampson—Thomas Bunting, d.
22d District, Wayne—Curtis H. Brogden, d.
23d District, Johnston—William H. Watson, d.
24th District, Wake—Wesly Jones, d.
25th District, Nash—John H. Drake, d.
26th District, Franklin—James Collins, d.
27th District, Warren—Weldon N. Edwards, d.
28th District, Granville—N. E. Canady, d.
29th District, Person—John W. Cuningham, d.
30th District, Orange—John Berry, d.
31st District, Chatham—William Albright, w.
32d District, Moore and Montgomery—Angus R. Kelly, w.
33d District, Robeson and Richmond—Walter L. Steele, w.
34th District, Anson—P. Richardson, w.
35th District, Randolph—W. B. Lane, w.
36th District, Guilford—John A. Gilmer, w.
37th District, Caswell—Elijah K. Withers, d.
38th District, Rockingham—George D. Boyd, d.
39th District, Mecklenburg and Union—Green W. Caldwell, d.
40th District, Cabarrus and Stanly—D. J. A. Palmer, w.
41st District, Rowan and Davie—John A. Lillington, w.
42d District, Davidson—Samuel Hargrave, d.
43d District, Stokes and Forsyth—P. Barrow, d.
44th District, Surry and Ashe—George Bower, d.
45th District, Iredell—George F. Davidson, w.
46th District, Lincoln—John F. Hoke, d.
47th District, Rutherford and Cleaveland—John G. Bynum, w.
48th District, Burke, Caldwell, &c—Anderson Mitchell, w.
49th District, Buncombe, &c—N. W. Woodfin, w.
50th District, Haywood, &c—W. H. Thomas, d.
28 Democrats and 22 Whigs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—A. J. Dargan, w., Cary Tolson, independent whig.
Ashe—B. C. Calloway, Southern Rights whig.
Beaufort—J. R. Stubbs, w., W. H. Tripp, w.
Bertie—J. B. Cherry, w., S. B. Spruill, w.
Bladen—J. G. McDugald, w.
Brunswick—H. H. Watters, w.
Buncombe—James Lowry, w., John A. Fagg, w.
Burke and McDowell—W. W. Avery, d., J. S. Erwin, w.
Cabarrus—W. S. Harriss, w., John Shimpock, w.
Caldwell—E. P. Miller, w.
Camden—Caleb Barco, w.
Carteret—Elijah Whitehurst, w.
Caswell—S. P. Hill, d., William Long, d.
Chatham—J. F. Rives, d., R. C. Cotten, d., Turner Bynum, w.
Cherokee—Charles M. Styles, Free Suffrage anti-Convention whig.
Chowan—H. W. Collins, w.
Cleaveland—A. W. Burton, d.
Columbus—Forney George, d.
Craven—R. A. Russell, d., C. B. Wood, d.
Cumberland—James C. Dobbin, d., Geo. W. Pegram, d.
Currituck—S. B. Jarvis, d.
Davidson—J. M. Leach, w., W. Harriss, w.
Davie—B. S. Gaither, w.
Duplin—David Reid, d., W. E. Hill, d.
Edgecombe—William Norfleet, d., William Ellis, d.
Franklin—P. Hawkins, jr., d., W. K. Martin, d.
Gates—Mills H. Eure, w.
Greene—B. F. Williams, w.
Granville—J. S. Amis, w., Willie Perry, w., W. H. Lyon, d.
Guilford—Calvin Johnson, w., D. F. Caldwell, w., C. H. Wiley, w.
Halifax—R. H. Smith, w., J. D. Perkins, w.
Haywood—Robert G. A. Love, d.
Henderson—John Baxter, w.
Hertford—W. L. Daniel, w.
Hyde—R. I. Wynne, independent whig.
Iredell—Dr. Adams, w., W. Turner, w., V. Teague, w.
Johnston—W. H. Sanders, w., Simon Godwin, w.
Jones—William P. Ward, d.
Lenoir—William Sutton, d.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—William Lander, d., H. Sherrill, d., John H. Wheeler, d., James A. Caldwell, w.
Macon—Stephen Mundy, d.
Martin—A. S. Mooring, d.
Mecklenburg—W. Black, d., J. A. Dunn, d., Jno. Ingram, d.
Moore—William Barrett, d.
Montgomery—Zebedee Russell, w.
Nash—J. W. Bryant, d.
New Hanover—Robert Strange, jr., d., John A. Corbett, d.
Northampton—J. B. Bynum, d., B. F. Lockhart, dem.
Onslow—E. W. Fonville, d.
Orange and Alamance—B. L. Durham, d., John F. Lyon, d., S. F. Philips, w., Josiah Turner, jr., w.
Pasquotank—G. W. Brooks, w.
Perquimons—Benj. Albertson, w.
Person—James Holeman, w.
Pitt—William J. Blow, independent whig, John I. Foreman, d.
Randolph—Jas. A. Long, w., Jesse Thornburgh, w.
Richmond—Daniel C. McIntyre, w.
Robeson—W. McNeill, d., J. Alford, w.
Rockingham—Alfred M. Scales, jr., d., Alfred Reid, d.
Rowan—William A. Walton, d., Levi Trexler, w.
Rutherford—Ladson A. Mills, Southern Rights and for Reid, C. J. Webb, w.
Sampson—A. B. Chesnut, d., Amos Herring, d.
Stanly—Mr. Furr, w.
Surry and Yadkin—R. C. Puryear, w., James Guinn, w., J. H. Dobson, d.
Stokes and Forsyth—Jas. E. Matthews, w., Henry Marshall, d., Jesse A. Waugh, d.
Tyrrell—Jordan L. Jones, w.
Wake—R. M. Saunders, d., G. H. Wilder, d., William A. Allen, d.
Warren—Thos. H. Christmas, d., Mr. Williams, dem.
Washington—Charles Phelps, d.
Wilkes—L. B. Carmichael, w., C. L. Cooke, w.
Wayne—W. T. Dortch, d., Etheldred Sauls, d.
Yancy—Neely Byrd, d.

58 Democrats and 62 Whigs—making, on joint ballot, 86 Democrats and 84 Whigs.

☞ The two Senatorial Districts in this State which have been in doubt, are Camden and Currituck, and Beaufort and Hyde. Riley Murray, Whig, has been elected from the latter by one vote over Israel Brooks; and Dr. H. M. Shaw, Democrat, has been elected from the former by one vote over John Barnard. This gives the Democrats two majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

☞ The Raleigh Register is requested to point to the first expression uttered by Henry Clay or Daniel Webster, in favor of the election to the Presidency of Winfield Scott.

HOME TRUTHS.

We invite the attention of our readers, and especially of Scott Whigs, to the following extracts from the last Wilmington Commercial:

"It will be observed that we do not object to the Whig Platform, but to the northern supporters of Scott who declare they will not be bound by it. We reject the counsels and repel the political embrace of men who sacrificed Fillmore for no other reason than that he was faithful to the constitutional rights of the South. This alone would be enough for us; but they have added to this malicious act, the perfidy of refusing to abide by the conditions upon which alone the Convention consented to nominate Scott. All this is very plain to our mind, and is well understood by many Whigs everywhere.

In regard to Gen. Pierce: We have noted the attacks upon his integrity and political consistency, and are satisfied, entirely satisfied, that he is sound in respect to the Constitution, Southern Institutions, and the rights of the South. We have seen, in our day, many electioneering scraps, made for special occasions—but we must say that the libels on his political character are about as clumsily manufactured as any we ever saw. They will, however, find currency in some markets—but will be mostly marked, (in commercial parlance,) "not merchantable and no sale."

In regard to Gen. Scott: We have no reason to doubt his soundness in the above particulars. We have not assailed his political or private character; it is the *company he keeps*—those who generated and brought forth his nomination to whom we object. They are the deadly enemies of the South and foes to every measure that tends to our peace and security. The *seventy* Scott-men who voted against the Platform in the Baltimore Convention, are ready to heap wrongs upon the South, even if the result were a dissolution of the Union. What—league with such men in political harmony, and help them to elect a candidate whom they will have the *right to manage*, whether they do so or not? No—we cannot give to the ancient and inveterate enemies of the South the right-hand of fellowship, whatever pageant they may present for our admiration and approval—or however tricked out to grace an electioneering farce—or whatever party name they may assume. If they are *bona fide* Whigs, why then, treason lurks beneath the banner of that honored name.

Some think that these men will have no influence over Scott for evil if he were elected. We cannot believe this; they have managed him pretty well, so far, and will never slack their hold upon his gratitude for favors rendered—they are the authors of his political being and his instructors as to his duty. Those who think Scott is too firm, and-so-forth, to be managed by these men—to be cajoled and wheedled, and perhaps threatened to answer their nefarious purposes, have not studied the character of *Man*, however well they may be versed in that of Scott.

The *Telegraph* says of us—"His movement, if it effects any thing at all, can only have the effect of giving the electoral vote of North Carolina to Gen. Pierce." And again: "We scarcely believe that this movement will have the effect of giving the State to FRANKLIN PIERCE, but that it will do, if it effects any thing at all."

Of course not—no one supposes that any effort of our humble self could produce consequences of this sort. The idea is too ridiculous for serious entertainment. Neither do the honest patriotic and talented Whigs, whose advice and counsel we covet and respect, calculate on such a consequence, from this cause. They have told the public, through our columns, what they design in voting for the greatest statesman of the age—Webster—they only wish to *vindicate their principles*—that is all. They prefer this to being bought and sold by northern freesoilers and abolitionists, like calves in the shambles—that is all, for the present.

The *Telegraph* will now perceive why the election of Frank Pierce is more desirable than that of Winfield Scott. We have not sought this crisis; it has been forced upon us by faint-hearted and soft-headed Whigs in the Baltimore Convention; and by some few who had a "consideration" in view."

CONGRESS.

The two Houses have been mainly engaged, during the past week, on the River and Harbor bill, the Naval Appropriation bill, and the Wheeling Bridge case.

On Friday last the Senate passed to a third reading the bill for the relief of the Manchester and Wilmington Railroad Company; and on the same day, in the House, the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company was laid on the table, yeas 81, nays 79. These bills provide for indulging these Companies in making payment of duties on Railroad iron.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Rusk reported back the House bill amending the postage laws with amendments, allowing newspapers not exceeding three ounces to be sent to any part of the United States for one cent—if paid in advance, half a cent. The amendments were agreed to. The Senate passed the postage and territorial bills on Friday and postponed the river and harbor bill.

On Friday the House passed the Naval Appropriation bill.

The period fixed for adjournment—the 31st of August—being near at hand, the two Houses seem to have gone to work with a determination to get through with all the important bills.

☞ The Boston Post very properly notices the efforts of the Republic and kindred prints, in the following terms, which we of the South like to see coming from that quarter, although it is hardly necessary to notice such futile tricks of the Scottites, whom we cannot adorn with the respectable name of true Whigs:

"IMPUDENCE! We thought we had seen something of political effrontery and impudence in the course of twenty years, but the attempt by the Southern Scott press to prove Gen. PIERCE an *abolitionist*, is a touch beyond the sublime in lying—a flight unequalled by any Roorback imagination that ever fertilised the field of falsehood. And then to pretend to prove this by the most unscrupulous abolition prints that ever blacked an honest man's reputation—prints that have applied every opprobious term to Gen. Pierce that malignity could invent, in revenge for his unswerving opposition to all their incendiary schemes—is an effort of imposition that we did not believe the most desperate gamester would undertake."

THE WHIG PYRAMID.

We give below an exact representation of the Scott-Seward pyramid, now being erected. The great scarcity of materials, says the Detroit Free Press, must account for its limited dimensions, and the rotten foundation is the cause of its ricketty condition. Here it is:

VERMONT

THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT.

The Webster men of Georgia held a Convention at Macon last week, and nominated for the Presidency, Daniel Webter, and for the Vice Presidency, Charles J. Jenkins, of that State. The Convention approved the platform of the Whig National Convention; and Electors for the State and an Executive Committee were appointed.

A Scott Convention was in session at the same time and place, and efforts were made to reconcile the two wings of the party, but without success.

PIERCE AND KING CLUB.

The Democrats of the Pierce and King Club held a meeting in Raleigh, at the Court House, on Saturday evening the 21st inst.—Jeremiah Nixon, Esq., in the Chair, and B. B. Smith, Secretary.

The following Resolutions, offered by Gen. R. M. Saunders, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy of the State on the great victory achieved in the triumphant re-election of David S. Reid as Governor of the State, by a majority of near six thousand votes.

Resolved, That the general result of our recent elections most clearly demonstrates the ability of the Democracy to carry the State for President and Vice President in November; and in order to ensure success it is only necessary that the Democrats should be united, and that every one should put forth his best exertions.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Franklin Pierce, a patriot and statesman who knows no North nor South, and whose political history, in the language of a distinguished Whig, "proves him to be capable, honest, and faithful to the Constitution, an early, consistent, and energetic opponent of anti-slavery fanaticism in all its forms and a firm and decided friend of the compromise"; and all attempts to detract from his character as the bold defender of the Constitutional rights of the South, are alike disreputable and dishonorable to those engaged in them, and will be properly understood by the Southern people and resented by them at the polls.

Resolved, That William R. King, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, a native North-Carolinian, is equally entitled to our commendations and confidence, as every way worthy of the high station to which it is the intention of the Democracy of the country to elevate him.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Democratic brethren in every County to form Pierce and King Clubs—to take steps for spreading before the people useful political information, and to organize in such a way as to have all the voters at the polls on the day of election.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Mass Meeting proposed to be held by the Democracy of Wayne, at Goldsborough, on Thursday and Friday the 2d and 3d of September; that all the members of this Club who can make it convenient to attend, will do so; and that they invite their Democratic friends of the County generally to attend.

On motion, the President of the Club was requested to appoint a Committee of five, and, on consultation with said Committee, to appoint Committees of Vigilance throughout the County, said Committees of Vigilance to circulate documents among the people, expose the unfounded statements of the opposition, and impress upon all Republicans the importance of being at the polls to vote for Pierce and King. The President has named the following gentlemen as the Committee of five, to wit, James T. Marriott, Quentin Busbee, Walter L. Otey, B. B. Smith and M. A. Bledsoe.

The Club was addressed by Gen. Saunders, P. Busbee, J. Nixon, and Gen. Singeltary. The best feeling prevailed, in view of the late brilliant victory and the encouraging prospect which lies before us.

J. NIXON, *Pres't.*

B. B. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

EXCELLENT MAXIMS.

The following is a copy of the printed slip found in the pocket of the venerable Stephen A. Allen, drowned in the recent steamboat disaster on the Hudson river:

"Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortunes excepted) within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any kind of game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out of it again. Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy. Save when you are young, to to spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims at least once a week."

CENSORIOUS AND TRUTHFUL. The New York Herald is a trump. It throws out some of the strongest blows against the two Presidential candidates, which whig and democratic papers copy. We give the following truthful extract from that journal, which seems to be looking about the country for facts and every thing else. The Herald says:

"We find the Whig party crippled, dislocated, divided, cut up, and full of mutiny, on every side—broken in the back-bone, by the deadly weight of abolitionism and the higher law. On the other hand, we find the democratic party united—never more united—on their whole Baltimore ticket, platform and all; and it is manifest they will bring up their solid strength to the polls. Then, again, the Pittsburg Convention will take off to that third ticket the pure abolition, free soil, free farm, free rent, woman's rights, and direct intervention party; and we apprehend, from the unfortunate connection of all this sort of stuff and rubbish with the whig party heretofore, that Gen. Scott will be the loser by this movement, especially in Massachusetts, New York and Ohio. Looking at this whole state of things, the impartial reader will be able to make his own deductions as to the probable result of the election. To say the least of it, the prospect is dismal enough for Gen. Scott. Principles, at last, appear to be stronger than gunpowder—and there lies the whole issue."

☞ We omit our tabular statement of the vote for Governor until we can obtain the official vote, which we hope to do in the course of a week or so. Gov. Reid's majority will range between five and six thousand.

BETTING ITEMS. The editor of the Tribune, soon after the nomination of Gen. Scott, came out with a timely article against betting. We (says the N. Y. Mirror) entirely agree with the views put forth by Mr. Greeley on the subject. Betting is a fool's argument; but at the same time, if men resort to such sport, it is well enough to keep the run of the banterings.

At Saratoga, last week, a well known whig merchant of this city offered to bet $1500 that New Jersey would go for Pierce and King in November. The offer was not accepted.

Another gentleman has bet $100 against $3000 that Scott will carry but *one* State in the Union.

We have not yet heard of any *even bets* being made on the general result of the fight between the two Presidential candidates. *Rich. Enq.*

A western paper undertakes to illustrate the basis of the whig campaign by an accrostic, as follows:—

"W e
"H ope
"I n
"G unpowder."

A whig who has been compelled to hear every third whig he has met since the nomination swea off from its support, but who yet reads daily the boasts of the *Tribune*, which are backed by nothing but the editor's "say so," insists that it should read:—" We—Hope—In—Gas."

DEMAND FOR BREADSTUFFS IN ENGLAND. It is stated that private letters by the Canada, to an extensive exporting house in New York, intimate a probability that there will be an increased demand for flour and Indian meal in the English markets, to supply a deficiency of food, likely to be the result of the already partial failure of the potato crop in Ireland.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY SUBSTANTIAL ENOUGH. The last elections in this State have more utterly confounded and disappointed the Whig party than any event since the defeat of Mr. Clay in 1844. When Gov. Manly failed of a re-election in 1850, several causes were assigned that seemed satisfactory to his friends why such a disaster had befallen the party. The "Western Turnpike," the blunder about the "basis" and the school fund, and the odium attaching to the "Raleigh clique," were considered a burden too heavy for his shoulders. The discontents growing out of the Convention movements in the West, and remonstrances against a Convention in the East, gave serious alarm to the Whigs in the early part of this year, and the uneasiness continued until the happy expedient was adopted of bringing forward, by acclamation, John Kerr, Esq.—an able, popular and unexceptionable gentleman—and of running far beyond democratic diplomacy in the splendid and magnificent result *to be accomplished by their "seventh resolution."* The canvass commenced in the East, and was prosecuted by Mr. Kerr for some time before he was met by Gov. Reid. The position of the candidates has been so often declared that it is needless now to speak of it in detail. The election is over, and the result has been not "*a substantial whig victory after all*," as the Observer would have its readers believe, but a triumph the most brilliant and successful for the Democratic party that has been made in our day.

Was Mr. Kerr defeated by the votes of eastern men? No—those who were known to be against a Convention presented a full, strong front for Mr. Kerr. Was he defeated by Free Suffrage? He declared himself here and elsewhere to be a Free Suffrage man. Was he defeated by votes given in the Legislature or elsewhere which had made him odious to any section of the State? He had never been in public life, and in political affairs was represented to be the very man for the times—candid, bold, and clear of the intrigues which blur the "fair names" of so many public men. Besides this, so much was he toasted, such was the enthusiasm of his friends, that he seemed to look upon himself as the happy man who was raised up to redeem the State and bring back the Whig Party to its former power. With all this to stimulate and incite both his party and himself, he is defeated, and David S. Reid sustained—most gloriously sustained—by a majority amounting to more than FIVE THOUSAND votes. Besides, a democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature! If this be "a *substantial* whig victory", we may look for the "shadows" that the coming events of November already cast before them.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

[Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

HALLOWELL, (ME.) Aug. 4, 1852.

George Evans, the Man that Nominated Scott, Repudiated in Maine. The whig congressional convention, held in Augusta yesterday, repudiated George Evans, and nominated Samuel P. Benson, of Winthrop, for congress. Evans' friends had made great exertions to procure his (Evans) nomination, so as to make him the standard-bearer of the Scott forces. Two Scott ratification meetings had been gotten up on the Kennebec, ostensibly for Scott glorification, but really to glorify Mr. Evans. His friends urged the argument that Mr. Evans had done more to bring about the nomination of Scott than any other man. And now we want, said they, *his course endorsed* by the whigs of Kennebec. Then, the statement has been made and urged against him, that he is unpopular in the district from which in former years he received so many testimonials of favor. Said they, it is absolutely indispensable that Mr. Evans should *once more* go to congress as Maine's favorite son, in view of his past services, and his present position as the standard bearer of Gen. Scott. But it was of no avail. At the first ballot he received only *thirty two* votes out of *one hundred and thirty four!*

This is one of the important signs of the times. It teaches a lesson of the popularity of Ssott in Maine of no doubtful import, and foretells the result in November next with prophetic accuracy. We tell you that Maine, the "doubtful" State, in Greeley's "cold comfort" calculation, lies side by side with New Hampshire, and is true as steel for PIERCE and KING. The democracy of her hills, valleys and rock girted coast are awake and harnessed for the contest. Put down the Pine-tree State *as sure* as the Granite State for Young Hickory of the north.

TIMOTHY.

GEN. SCOTT GONE OVER TO SEWARD BODILY. The Whigs of Ohio held a Ratification meeting at Ravenna on the 10th instant. The Scott club of that place was addresad at night by the Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, a Whig Free Soiler, who in the course of his speech, introduced and read a letter just received from Hon. B. F. Wade, Whig Senator at Washington, in which Senator Wade writes:

"*I have this day had a conversation with Gen. Scott, in which he declared he would sooner cut off his right hand than lend it to the support of slavery.*"

So it would seem that Gen. Scott, like his friend and devoted ally, Greeley, is prepared to "defy, execrate and spit upon the platform," intended to guarantee southern rights. Gen. Scott would sooner cut off his right hand than uphold the Constitution of the country—for that Constitution upholds and sustains the South and all her institutions. We do not ask the South if she can vote for Gen. Scott; but we ask the friends of the *Union* everywhere, if they can give their support to one whose principles and policy would inevitably rend asunder our glorious brotherhood, and involve our beautiful land in all the horrors of civil and servile war?

Let any man seriously contemplate the results that would flow from the elevation of Seward and Greeley and their fanatical principles, to the high posts of power and patronage in our country, and he must turn away with sickening horror at the picture. Thank Heaven there is so little fear that such a calamity will fall upon our beloved country.

Baltimore Argus.

PIERCE AND KING CLUB. Hon. James C. Dobbin, Elector for the State at large, commenced the Presidential canvass in this place on Thursday evening last by an address before the Pierce and King Club. The speech was one of Mr. Dobbin's happiest efforts, and was received in a spirit of the utmost gratification and delight by the large assemblage of democrats who were present. The speech was a complete vindication of Gen. Pierce, showing his political integrity and his soundness upon the slavery question, and an exposure of the position of Gen. Scott which must have satisfied any man who was present. We will endeavor next week, to give the outlines of the speech. His voice will soon be heard among the people of the State, and we assure our friends every where that no man of the party in North Carolina is more worthy than himself, of the high position bestowed upon him by the last Democratic Convention—no one who will more faithfully and ably do the duty.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

WHO WON THE BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE? The new born exultation of the Scottites, for Gen. Scott, as the hero of Lundy's Lane, induces us to publish a little anecdote, which the expeditionists to the Niagara meeting had better tell to one another, and thus brush up a little of genuine history:

"Gen. Jacob Brown *commanded* at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and as the battle grew desperate, asked the late Col. Miller, of New Hampshire, if he could storm the British battery on the height. "I'll try, sir," said Miller, and he did it, with a fearful loss to his regiment. The British guns were turned upon themselves, the Americans held the position against the desperate charge of Gen. Drummond to retake it, and this was the work that saved us from disastrous defeat. The deed of Miller and his men is as immortal as his laconic reply to Brown."

Don't forget then, who "commanded" at Lundy's Lane, and who won the battle. *Baltimore Argus.*

PLUGGING SHOT-HOLES. The whig electoral ticket for Virginia has at length been revised, and damages repaired—by whom we cannot say. Other names replace those of Messrs. Lacy and Chambliss; and two "electors at large" head the ticket. Who does the reader think these are? John M. Botrs, the great patron of the Wilmot proviso in this State, and Ballard Preston, one of the (in) famous Galphin cabinet! Botts will have the same luck in "heading" the Scott ticket he met with in "heading" Captain Tyler. *Winchester Virginian.*

"He has personal vanity enough to damn seven successive administrations." That is what the Rev. Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee published of Gen. Scott. Mr. Webster has recently ratified the sentiment by appointing Mr. Brownlow publisher of the United States laws, by authority.

Telegraphed for the Standard.

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1852.

The House yesterday passed the naval appropriation bill, and the bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. Worth.

In the Senate, Judge Douglas advocated the principle of giving to the States the right to improve their harbors by laying tonnage duties on commerce. Truman Smith replied to him.

The efforts of the Scott Committee—Truman Smith, Seward, and Fitz Henry Warren—to induce Hale to decline the Pittsburg nomination, have failed.

W.

The Democratic Mass Meeting at Hillsborough, N. H.

CONCORD, August 17th. Many strangers are already arriving to attend the Democratic meeting at Hillsborough, twenty-four miles distant, on Thursday. With fair weather, the prospect is that as many people will be there as can procure conveyances.—Wright's mammoth tent has been erected. Twelve thousand pounds of good Hillsborough county beef and mutton, besides five tons of bread, are now making—collation free. Besides the speakers already announced, Col. Gorman, of Ind., will attend.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

CONCORD, N. H., August 19. A large party of New Yorkers passed through here to day, for Hillsborough, there being an immense Democratic gathering in that place. The farmers of Hillsborough county, with their wives and children, are out *en masse*, to attend the reunion of the 9th regiment there tomorrow. Gen. Pierce will preside, and Gov. Seymour of Connecticut, with Col. Clemens of Alabama, Col. Selby, and other officers who served under Gen. Pierce, will be in attendance.

CONCORD, N. H., August 19. The Hillsborough meeting was addressed by John Van Buren, Senator Dix, Gov. Seymour of Connecticut, Col. Clemens, and others. There was at least 25,000 persons present, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

Steamboat Collision—Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

ERIE, N. Y. August 20. The steamer Atlantic last night came in collision with the propeller Ogdensburg, and sunk in a half hour. There was a dense fog prevailing at the time.

The Atlantic had on board an immense number of passengers, and it is estimated that about 250 of them perished—chiefly Norwegian emigrants. When the collision took place the passengers were all in bed, and the utmost consternation ensued, especially among the steerage passengers, many of them jumping overboard.

The emigrants, who could not speak a word of English, or understand a word spoken to them, added to the horror of the scene by their cries of terror.

The cabin passengers, and those who could understand the exhortations of the Captain, were comparatively calm, and provided themselves with chairs, settees and beds. All who had patent life preservers, a number being on board the boat, were saved. The emigrants jumped overboard in their terror, and rushed to certain death.

The water gained very rapidly, and the fires were soon extinguished, the boat sinking amid a scene of the most terrible and heart-rending confusion. At half-past 2 o'clock, amid the wildest shrieks from a thousand voices, the boat settled and sunk.

The officers of the propeller Ogdensburg did all in their power to preserve the lives of the hundreds of human beings struggling in the waves, and many were rescued. The whole number picked up by the propeller was 250, and they were taken to Erie. A large number of these left at once on board the Sultana for Cleveland, and others came down in the cars for this city. They, of course, lost every thing, and most of them are completely destitute and homeless, at the same time mourning the loss of friends and relatives.

The whole number lost is estimated by some to be not less than 300. A large number of bodies had already been washed ashore.

The Ogdensburg is considerably damaged, leaking badly, but succeeded in getting to port with the remainder of the Atlantic's passengers.

The steamer Clayton was immediately despatched to the wreck, to save the property of the passengers.

Fate of Capt. Marcy—Contradictory Account.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17. A despatch has just been received here stating that Captain Marcy and his command are safe at Fort Arbuckle.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16. A letter from Fort Smith, dated the 1st August, reports that nothing further had been heard there respecting the alleged massacre of Captain Marcy and his command, and it was feared the report was too true.

More American Vessels Captured.

BOSTON, Aug. 18th. The Halifax Sun, of the 16th, says that the steamer Telegraph, tender to the British war steamer Devastation, has taken into Charlottestown two American trespassers. One of them had on board 30 bbls. of Mackerel and the other 50 quintals of codfish.

Iowa Election.

CLEAVELAND, Aug. 17th. Further returns leave no doubt of the election of Henn, Democrat. The Democrats have also carried their State ticket by 1200 majority. It is thought that the Legislature will likewise be strongly Democratic.

Arrival of the Crescent City—Later from Cuba.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19. The Crescent City arrived here to-day. We learn by her accounts that great excitement prevailed at Havana in consequence of a rumored insurrection among the people. The Creoles were thrown daily into loathsome dungeons. Incendiary documents were circulated in all quarters—to suppress which the Government had adopted the most rigorous measures. Almost every prominent Creole family was under surveillance.

Yellow fever, small pox and cholera prevailed to an alarming extent. Almost every ship in harbor had some cases on board. Out of a company of 120 soldiers, 110 had died with these complaints, and in a chain gang of 900, every man met an untimely end. The Government was sending troops into the country.

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20. Cotton—Sales of 1,750 bales at steady rates. Flour—Sales of 13,500 bbls. at $4 18 for State, and 4 43 a $4 56 for Southern. Wheat—Sales of 20,000 bushels at $1 04 for Western white, and 94 cents for red. Corn—Sales of 30,000 bushels mixed at 69 a 70½ cents. Pork—Sales of 300 bbls. at $17 75 for prime, and 18 75 a $19 87 for mess. Lard—Sales of 300 bbls. at 11⅝ cents. Sugar—Sales of 50 hhds. Muscovado at 5½ cents. Coffee—Sales of 900 bags Rio at 8¾ a 9 cents. Tallow—Sales of 20,000 lbs. at 9½ cents. Whisky—Sales of 2,500 bbls prison at 24 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18. Several bales of new crop cotton have been received and sold at 12½ cents, being a decline.

THE VERY TALLEST CORN YET. We have received a stalk of corn measuring sixteen feet seven inches. It was taken from a field belonging to Reddin Pittman, Esq., of Edgecombe County, and is a fair specimen of the lot, Mr. Pittman before cutting this, having measured several stalks reaching over 15 feet. The "patch" contains some fifty acres, all very nearly alike. It was planted on the 22d of May, in bottom land, which had been in corn steadily for the last six years, and under cultivation since 1830. Edgecombe is hard to beat, and her example is giving an impulse to the agriculture of the State.

Wilmington Journal.

Kossuth was living in great privacy in London, at the last accounts, and attracted no public observation or attention whatever. He is said to express a great horror of, and aversion to, the Derby government, who, he fancies, would, if possible, betray him to the Austrian government.

LAND WARRANTS. There is increased inquiry for Land Warrants in New York, with a short supply on sale. The Wall street dealers pay full $150 for the 160 acres scrip; $75 for the 80 acres, and $37 50 for the 40 acres. They re-sell at $154, $79, and $38 50.

Four sons of temperance, who went from Providence to aid in enforcing the liquor law were pelted with rotten eggs at Newport on Tuesday, and with difficulty escaped from their assailants, only one of whom was arrested. *Boston Post.*

Air—"Lucy Neal."

Oh, cooney, cooney Scott,
Come listen to my song.
You've played the "fuss and feathers" game
A little bit too long.

CHORUS—Alas, poor cooney Scott,
'Tis too late in the day;
You never can be President,
We hear the people say.

You think with Seward for your friend,
You nothing have to fear;
But the North will fire in your front,
And the South into your rear.

With hat and feather, boots and spurs,
You cut a mighty swell,
And when with indignation fired,
Strange stories you can tell.

The right of suffrage you'll put off,
Twenty years or such a matter,
Or let the poor not vote at all,
Inclining to the latter.

Oh, cooney, cooney Scott,
Your diet's sadly changed,
From roast beef down to hasty soup—
Your stomach is deranged.

Your platform and your principles,
Are like your higher law;
The constitution it declares,
Is but a thing of straw.

To powder, "fuss and feathers,"
The God-like Dan must stoop,
Great intellect and statesmanship,
Are laid aside for soup.

The Compromise and Webster,
Upon the shelf you've laid,
And Millard Fillmore kicked the beam,
When in the balance weighed.

Greely upon the platform spits,
With wrath and indignation;
Yet says unto the Southern Whigs,
Stand by our nomination.

For forty years this government,
Has paid you lots of money,
And now you would be President!
The thing looks rather funny.

Then clear the track old boots and spurs,
You're making too much fuss;
That *Herald* letter caves you in,
Though signed "Americus."

Come flap your wings and crow aloud,
Old cock a doodle doo!
Then beat the drum and muster up,
Your abolition crew.

And when they make you President,
You'll eat soup with a spoon,
From a "hasty plate" which you can get,
Of the man that's in the moon.

The Empire boys are moving now,
We cannot stop to talk;
Until we're sure that PIERCE and KING,
Will in the White House walk.

This same old coon that looks so fat,
How often have we slain,
And when we think him dead and gone,
Then up he pops again!

Then fire away my Empire boys,
Let's give him one pull more;
Remember how we laid him out,
In eighteen forty-four.

Come Democrats and shout with us,
And make the welkin ring,
For the Union and the Compromise—
Hurrah for PIERCE AND KING.
Alas, poor cooney, &c.

For the Standard.

PHILANTHROPIC HALL, CHAPEL HILL, *August 21st.* 1852.

WHEREAS, we have heard of the death of our late esteemed fellow member, J. N. DANIEL, who was removed from earth while yet in the spring time of life and in the commencement of a career, that bid fair to be alike honorable to himself and useful to his country; and whereas, it devolves upon us to give some suitable expression to our sense of the loss, which we, together with his bereaved family, have sustained. Therefore be it

Resolved, That, deeply sympathizing with his sorrowing friends, we do tender to them our sincere condolence, that one, around whom their hopes so thickly clustered and for whom bright anticipations of future eminence were so justly indulged, should be, thus early, snatched from their embrace.

Resolved secondly, That we unfeignedly lament the untimely death of one who, combining talents and learning with the qualities of a virtuous heart, was already respected, loved and honored by all who knew him, and who promised to reflect credit on that society of which he was a cherished member.

Resolved thirdly, That in token of our sorrow and of our friendshisp for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved fourthly, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Raleigh Standard, Warrenton News, North Carolina Patriot, and Roanoke Republican, with a request that they be published.

J. W. JOHNSTON,
P. M. WHITE,
W. C. CLANTON.

DIED.

At his residence in Wake County, on the 8th of August, Mr. WILLIAM WOMBLE, aged 71 years. He had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for more than 30 years. He was perfectly resigned to the will of his Creator, and breathed his last sweetly in the full exercise of a triumphant faith in his Redeemer. The deceased has left an aged widow and many children, and other relations, together with many friends to mourn his departure. Lamented husband, father and friend, farewell! Green be the sod that covers thy grave.!

"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me." [COM.

In Tarborough, on Saturday morning last, in the 23rd year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA C.; wife of William F. Dancy, Esq., and daughter of Gen. Wyatt Moye, of Aberdeen, Mi.

It is with a sad heart we announce the death of this truly estimable woman. Scarce two years have elapsed since she came to reside in our town, a blooming bride and a stranger to most of us. During that short period by the grace and simplicity of her manners, her sterling sense and rare domestic virtues, she gained the esteem of all who formed her acquaintance—nor did the admirable qualities of head and heart which she exhibited while in health desert her in the hour of affliction.

With the brightest earthly prospects and deeply imbued with all the tender emotions which none but a wife and a mother can feel, she yet had learned justly to appreciate "the things of time and sense"—hence her illness although protracted and severe, was borne with firmness and without a murmur; and she calmly and patiently awaited the event which she clearly foresaw, and which she meekly but confidently trusted would consign her to a blissful immortality. Alas! how true it is, that "death loves a shining mark."

The remains of the deceased were followed to the grave by our entire population, and the gloom which pervaded the large concourse but too well attested the merit of her whose obsequies were performed.

[COM.

WE are requested to announce DRURY KING, Esq. the Superintendant of the Capitol, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the next House of Commons.

Raleigh, Aug., 13, 1855. 79— ts.

UNION HOTEL.

MRS. HALL, thankful for past favors, respectfully asks a continuance of the same. She intends to spare no pains to render those who put up with her comfortable and agreeable. Her Stables will be supplied as usual. Her House is East of the Baptist Church.

Raleigh, August 23, 1852. 934—3w.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to have the Charter of the City of Raleigh amended.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.
Intendant.

Raleigh, August 23d, 1852. 81—

To the Stockholders in the Greenville & Raleigh Plank-road Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Stock subscribed for in this Company, on which the instalments have not been paid, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, as provided for in the 11th Section of the Act incorporating the said Company.

Sale to take place at Greenville, on Thursday the 23d of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors, at office Greenville, August 12th, 1852.

JNO. A. SELBY, *Clerk.*

AN instalment of Two Dollars per Share will be required of the Stockholders of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, on Thursday, the 23d of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. A. SELBY, *Clerk.*

Greenville, August 12th, 1852. 81—2t.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Monday, the 9th inst., between the Post-Office in Raleigh and Neuse River Oil Mills, a large black Pocket Book, with a blank-book attached, containing between twenty and twenty-five dollars, and a number of papers of no value to any one except the owner. The only bills recollected were one ten and two threes on the Bank of Cape Fear, and two ones on the Bank of Fayetteville, and two one dollar and a half bills on the Bank of the Union, Washington City. The above reward will be given if left at the Comptroller's office or with me at the Mill. A. B. VAUGHAN.

Laura-Shawsville, August 13, 1852. 934—4t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS in all its branches. The business will be carried on at the "old stand" of Sam'l H. Marks, and will be known under the firm and style of SAM'L H. MARKS & SON, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand the nicest and purest Candies of every quality and flavor, and will be regularly supplied with the finest imported and domestic Cigars, and the choicest Fruits in their proper seasons.

Having made more extensive arrangements for the manufacture of Steam Refined Candies, they will be enabled to furnish much larger quantities, and purchasers may rely upon getting it with despatch.

All orders for goods will be thankfully received, packed in the best manner, and sent to any part of the United States.

SAM'L H. MARKS,
WM. A. MARKS.

Petersburg, August 11, 1852. 69—tto.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &.c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown Williams, M. D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.
At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. 79—

Office of N. C. Railroad Company,
AUGUST 9, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders and Contractors on the N. C. Railroad, that I will be at Concord on the 3d and 4th September; at Salisbury on the 8th and 9th; Lexington on the 10th; Jamestown on the 11th; Greensboro' from the 15th to the 21st; Graham on the 23d; Hillsborough on the 24th and 25th; Raleigh on the 27th and 28th; and at Goldsborough on the 30th September. It is very desirable to make settletoents with Stockholders, and especially with Contractors, at the times above set forth.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y and Treasurer.

August 9, 1852. 79—2t.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves together under the Firm of

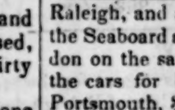
SELBY & MURRAY,

for the purpose of conducting the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the City of Raleigh, at the old stand of T. H. Selby's, No. 12, Fayetteville Street, where they will be pleased to see and serve their customers and friends.

T. H. SELBY,
D. CARSON MURRAY.

Raleigh, Aug. 16, 1852. 933.

From Raleigh to Norfolk.



A line of hacks will leave Sledges on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Raleigh, and arrive at Weldon in time for the cars of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad; and will leave Weldon on the same days and arrive at Sledges in time for the cars for Raleigh. Fare through from Raleigh to Portsmouth, $8. Through tickets can be obtained of the Agent here, and at Norfolk, and also of the Railroad Agents. W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

Raleigh, August 10, 1852. 77—3m.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, at Shield's Mill, Orange County, on the 9th of August, a small dark bay horse, about four years old, with a blaze in his face, and he has a scar under one of his eyes caused by a large tooth. One or two of his feet white.

I will give ten dollars reward for said horse, delivered to me, 16 miles west of Raleigh, on the Hillsborough Road, or five dollars for information by which I can get him again.

When last heard of he was supposed to be in the neighborhood of William Robinson's, Orange.

THOMAS MARCOM, of Wake.

August 18, 1852 80—pd.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 18, 1852. 29—1y.

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 1852. 41—

PROPOSALS will be received until the 25th inst., for erecting on the Market Square, a one story brick building, 25 by 40 feet, for an Engine House, Guard House, and Mayor's Office

Separate proposals will be received for the brick work and wood work.

SEATON GALES,
THOS HOGG,
S. W. WHITING, } *Committee.*

Raleigh, August 18, 1852. 80—2t.

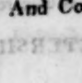
Wanted,

A GOOD LEATHER DRESSER—a young man without a family would be preferred. The place is healthy, and liberal wages will be given. Apply soon to the Editor of the Standard,

Wake, August 17, 1852. 80—3t.

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS
Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.



Corner of West Centre and Chestnut St.
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. ORDERS promptly despatched.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

April 3, 1852. 42—

BLANK WARRANTS,

And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848--'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols. 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the "Wide, Wide World."

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C. June 9th, 1852. 63—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to go to Alabama next Spring, will deliver to the highest bidder, in the town of Wadesborough, N. C., on the first day of September next, 700 acres of land, lying on Cedar Creek, joining the lands of A. R. Stuart, Esq., D. Kinney, Esq., A. Moore and others. There is about 175 acres open with good fences and in good repair, and has a splendid Dwelling House on it, and also other out houses, necessary for a farmer, and all new. The woodland is as well timbered as any land joining it, the open land has all been cleared within four years, and produces as good or better than any land about here, and yields Corn, Cotton, and small grain abundantly; it is as neatly situated and as healthy a place as anywhere else in the United States. The water is of the best---either Well or Spring water are convenient. Tthis place is situated about six miles south-west of Wadesboro', in Anson County.

At the same place and time, will be sold a variety of household and kitchen furniture, farming materials, and stock of every description, 22 head of cattle, 6 milch cows, 18 head of sheep, 46 head of hogs, and 3 horses, 1 mule, and a fine lot of poultry of every kind. Terms of sale—all sums under $10 cash, and for all sums over that, notes with approved security will have to be given before the property is delivered; credit four months from day of sale, with interest from date.

JOHN M. WARD.

Wadesboro', N. C., June 20th, 1852. 826—8tw.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

Portis' Gold Mines for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 11th of day of Septermber next, on the premises, I shall re-sell the tract of land lying in Franklin county, known as the PORTIS GOLD MINES. The said property is too generally known to require particular description here. It will be sold for division, under a decree in Equity, on a credit of one and two years with interest from the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given.

The tract contains

About 2200 Acres,

a large portion of which is of superior quality for farming purposes. The mining lands are rich, and can be worked at a very little expense. The dwelling house and out houses are good and convenient. I will take pleasure in showing the property, or will give any information by letter which may be required. Bonds with security will be required of the purchaser.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, July 20, 1852. 903—4tw.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State.* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Cumberland County, on the 30th July, two negro men, Washington and Evans. I have no doubt they are lurking about Little River, near Joseph Fowler's, in Wake county, where they both have wives, or about my plantation in the same neighborhood.

I will pay the above reward of Fifty Dollars for the delivery of the said negroes at my Shanties near Murchison & Johnson's Turpentine Distillery on the Plank Road, 20 miles west of Fayetteville, or half of the above reward for either one of them.

JOS. D. POWELL.

Cumberland, Aug. 9, 1853. 293— wtf.

Notice---Direct Importations.

WE have just finished taking our inventory for the summer season, and find as follows:—

A number of notes and accounts due us which should be settled up to 1st July; and to which we *particularly* call the attention of those interested.

Also, a well assorted stock of

China Ware and Earthenware,

to which we will be receiving large additions during the month of August; and to which we especially invite the attention of Merchants, Those passing through Wilmington on their way North would do well to purchase their stocks of Crockery from us, as we are *determined* to offer inducements over Northern importers.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, July 24, 1852. 74—

State of North Carolina.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, August 9, 1852.

SEALED Proposals for furnishing the wood necessary for the ensuing Legislature, and the public Officers for the ensuing winter, will be received at this Office until the 11th September next.

The wood to be sound Oak or Hickory, to be furnished by the Cord, and cut to suit the fire-places.

WM. HILL, *Secretary.*

78—5t.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c., in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee. T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—t1st.

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

Land for Sale, Stock, &c. &c

THE Subscriber, wishing to follow merchandizing in Charleston, S. C., will sell on the 1st day of December next, at public auction, at Marion Court House, South Carolina, fourteen hundred acres of land and upwards, lying on Catfish Creek, about seven miles Southwest of Marion C. H., on the road leading from that place to Bennettsville. Said lands are highly productive for corn, cotton, peas, wheat, &c. &c. There is a stream (Catfish) running through the land which would afford much profit for a mill, as in a dry time no other stream will hold out. Sawing would also be profitable here.

There are about 350 acres of this land under cultivation, all of which has been cleared within the last nine years, and produces abundantly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, potatoes, rice, &c. The woodland is of fine growth; there are numerous swamps spreading through it, which, if drained, would produce as well one hundred years hence as they would now. Swamp land, when drained, is the best kind of land in this country. There is a splendid new dwelling house on the plantation, neatly painted and plastered, and all other outhouses necessary for a farmer—fences, gates, and garden all in good repair.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two match horses, six mules, thirty-six head of cattle, eight milch cows, one yoke of oxen, one hundred and twenty-eight head of sheep, one hundred and seventy-six head of hogs, or more; and a variety of house-hold and kitchen furniture. Also, farming utensils, sixty bags of cotton, weighing from 330 to 410 each—1,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of peas, 15,000 pounds of fodder, 8,000 pounds of bacon, seven negroes aged from two years to 28 years; and a variety of liquors.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $25, cash—all over, five months credit; notes with good security will be required.

D. JONES,
Marion C. H., S. C.

June 20, 1852. 926—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.

The fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of October and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor, of Matteria Medica and Therapentius.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsi derab expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

EXPENSES—Matriculation fee, $5, Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation fee $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants attendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, July 13, 1852. 73—$5w.

NOTICE.

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing, &c.*, of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

ABSCONDED,

FROM my plantation in Bladen County, N. C., on the morning of Sunday, the 4th day of July, 1852, my negro man SIMON, who is said to be about 40 years of age, light complexion, tolerably tall and raw-boned, with a scar on his breast and one on his face (perhaps the left side) near the corner of his mouth, speaks in rather a long tone of voice, and most of his front teeth are missing, has large feet, stoops a little forward when walking, and moves rather slowly. I expect he will endeavor to make his way back to Alamance County, where he says he formerly lived, and belonged to a Mr. Dickey, who I think he says owns his wife. I purchased him in April last from Messrs. Arch'd. S. McKay and Arch'd. Patterson.

I will pay a reward of twenty dollars to any perso who will apprehend said negro in this County and deliver him to me, or secure him in the jail of this County or twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in the jail of any other County in North Carolina, so that I get him again.

THEOPHILUS TATUM.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen Co., N. C., July 5th, 1852. 928— w6w.

STATE of North Carolina, WAKE Co.

In Equity. Spring Term, 1852. O. B. for Settlement. Benjamin N. Howell, Adm'r., &c., *vs.* Sylvia Howell, Jesse Howell, and others.

It appearing to the Court that Wesley G. Holleman, George J. Holleman, and the other Heirs at Law of Mary C. and Zachariah Holleman, (if any,) are non residents: It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for said non-residents to appear at the next regular Term of this Court, to be holden in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, P. BUSBEE, *Clerk and Master*
May 3d, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 918—w6w.

Just Received,

1 DOZ. jars sup. Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh. June 8th, 1852. 62—

NOVELTY WORKS,
WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, all Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent perannum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoy Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get **Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,** and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. W. SUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.
" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Princpal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or Mr. PEYTON A DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees; Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw.

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by MISS E. GILMER, in English, and MISS C. McQUEEN, on the Piano Forte,

Terms per Session of five months:

Elements of Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Classics,	$12,50
Higher English branches,	10,00
Solid branches,	8,00
Primary branches,	6,00

For further particulars, please address
E. W. WEST, *Prin.*

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Milton, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yanceyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1852. 928—5tw.

$25 REWARD. Ranaway from the Subscriber, in the early part of May last, a Mulatto Boy, by the name of LEWIS. He is about twenty years old, has a small scar on his right cheek, has straight hair, when spoken to has a down look, is about five feet ten inches high. The only clothing recollected that he took away with him was a checked coat.

I have understood he has been seen some where on the Central Rail Road, and think it probable he passes for a free man, and has by some means procured free papers. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOSHUA PERRY.

Franklin County, N. C. July 16, 1852. 929—w6w.

Debates in N. C. Convention.

PROCEEDINGS and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, called to amend the Constitution of the State; which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th, 1835. To which are subjoined the Convention Act, and the Amendments to the Constitution; together with the votes of the People. Also, the Journals of the N. C. Convention. For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 29th, 1852. 67—

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a finer climate than this, through the entire Summer and Fall Months. Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region*

We have a find *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY
The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth. Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 922—1tw 3m

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

EVANS & COOKE
No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satistactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

FOR SALE.

FROM the 10th to the 15th of August, inst., there will be offered for sale in Raleigh, N. C., a match of handsome bright gray horses, 6 and 7 years old, sound and well broken, and recommended, after a six months constant travel, as possesing many superior qualities for gentleness, speed, spirit and endurance. They will be sold for $350 cash. Also, a Buggy horse, 8 years old, of the same color, and like qualities, at $125.

Also, a good travelling carriage, newly repaired with harness, at $175. Also, a plain buggy with harness, at $75.

Persons at a distance wishing to purchase may address N. L. STITH.

Raleigh, August 5th, 1852. 76—3t.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 10th day of January, 1852, a negro man named DANIEL, aged about 22 years, very black, and had two small scars on his breast. The said negro was purchased of Adam Williams, on the 25th of September, 1851, in Johnston County, N. C. We will pay the above reward to any person that will apprehend and deliver said negro to us, living in the County of Caswell, N. C., or if secured in any jail within the said State, so that we get him again, if he is not injured in taking him.

BIGELOW & PATTILLO.

July 19th, 1852. 73—5tpd.

The White Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietor, since the last season, has added twenty-four additional rooms and otherwise much improved this pleasant and healthful Summer Retreat. The medicinal properties of the waters of the above Springs have been amply tested, and their beneficial effects so generally known as not to need a word more said in their praise. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good servants, fine Music, a table furnished with the best that can be procured and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all that may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visit.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per season of three months,	$48 00
" Month,	20 00
" Week,	6 00
" Day,	1 00
Horse, per Month,	$12 50
" " Week,	4 00
" " Day,	75

Children under 12 years of age, and servants half price.

☞ Hacks will always be found at Henderson, Ridgeway and Warrenton Depot for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will be also a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

The season has already commenced.

Analysis of the Waters by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Specific gravity, 1000.1. Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents, Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime; with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silica.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1-26=One grain and 26-100.

Viz:	Magnesia,	0.14
	Salts of Lime,	0.84
	Silicic Acid,	0.28
	Potash, a trace.	
	Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000.8

Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron; Silicates of Lime and Iron; Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of Soda and Potash.

Each pint of the water contains

Oxide of Iron,	0.49
Carbonate of Lime,	0.14
Silicic Acid,	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1-05 One grain and 5-100ths.

WM. D. JONES, *Proprietor.*

June 23, 1852. 926—4tw.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms	and Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6 Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 38

FALL TRADE, 1852.
Petits, Harris, and Daniell,
No. 23 Nassau St., near the Post Office, New York.

OFFER for *cash* or approved *credit*, a complete assortment of *Silks and Fancy Dry Goods*, now in Store, and arriving by every Steamer.

Consisting in part of *Dress Goods* in every variety *Taffeta, and Satin Ribbons, Fancy Bonnet, and Cape Ribbons*, an elegant assortment, *Black and Fancy Silks, White Goods* of every description, *Laces and Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Cravats, &c., &c.*

Merchants from the Country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 14th, 1852. 71—2m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance o the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Further Developments.

THE subscriber expecting to start for the North immediately after the election, would respectfully suggest to his friends and the public generally the propriety of giving him their orders for any article of Clothing which they may want gotten up in good style, and at a much less price than the same can be prepared here.

He will also inform his patrons he is much in need of funds and will take great pleasure in receipting accounts.

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1852. 73—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints o the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

Match 18, 1852. 38—

"READ THIS."

150 PAIRS of Ladies Slippers, manufactured by Robinson & others. 15 Dresses Col'd Silks, Silk Tissues, and Barages; also a few pairs Worked Undersleeves. All of which will be sold at Cost, and no mistake. EVANS & COOK.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1852. 42—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!
S. CRANE'S
Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 4 9—

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St. Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the public Jail in Martin County on the 13th of April 1852, a Runaway slave by the name of *Jordan.* He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, from 55 to 60 years of age, and had on when taken up a suit of white cotton clothes. He formerly belonged to Mr. Bryant Bennett of this county, who sold him about two years ago to a negro trader by the name of McMurray and he to some person living in the State of South Carolina, to whom it is supposed he now belongs.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. A. S. MOORING, *Sheriff.*

Williamston, May 12th, 1852. 920—6m.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult, my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake conty N. C.
JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Loignette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

A REWARD of $20 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me in Raleigh, of Warren, a negro man hired from Mr. John Horner, of Orange. Said Warren ran away from me about the first of the present month, and is no doubt lurking about in the neighborhood of his home.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—tf

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Raleigh, about three weeks ago, a black mule, three years old, roached mane, and of ordinary size. When last heard of he was making his way towards Gaston. Satisfactory compensation will be made for such information as will lead to his recovery.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—4t.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES now receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 14—

Segars--Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1852. 47—

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by J. BROWN.